

**RULES
OF THE SENATE
73rd Legislature
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RULES OF THE SENATE

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RULE 1.01

**RULES OF THE SENATE
OF THE 73RD TEXAS LEGISLATURE**

**ARTICLE I
SENATE OFFICERS AND ELECTIONS**

PRESIDING OFFICER OF THE SENATE

Rule 1.01. The Lieutenant Governor of the State of Texas shall by virtue of office be President of the Senate (Constitution, Article IV, Section 16) and decide all questions of order subject to appeal by any member. The President shall have control of such parts of the Capitol as have been or may be set apart for the use of the Senate and its officers. The President shall have the right to name a member to perform the duties of the chair, but such substitution shall not extend beyond such time as a majority of the Senators present vote to elect another member to preside, and if a majority of the Senators present so vote, the member called to the chair by the Lieutenant Governor or by the President Pro Tempore of the Senate shall vacate the chair, and the member elected by a majority shall preside until the Lieutenant Governor or President Pro Tempore shall take the gavel and preside. (Constitution, Article III, Section 9) (Former Rule 5)

Editorial Notes

The President of the Senate may refuse to rule on a point of order relating to the constitutionality of the substance of a proposition or on one that does not relate to any question of procedure or practice. (See also Rule 5.15.)

A member called to the chair pending an appeal does not entertain any motions nor accept any further point of order.

Note of Ruling

No motion is in order while a point of order is pending (43 S.J. Reg. 1156 (1933)).

PRESIDENT PRO TEMPORE

Rule 1.02. The Senate shall, at the beginning and close of each session, and at such other times as may be necessary, elect one of its members President Pro Tempore, who shall perform the duties of Lieutenant Governor in any case of absence or disability of the Lieutenant Governor. (Constitution, Article III, Section 9) (Former Rule 6)

RULE 1.03

VACANCY IN THE OFFICE OF LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR

Rule 1.03. If the office of Lieutenant Governor becomes vacant, the President Pro Tempore of the Senate shall convene the Committee of the Whole Senate within 30 days after the vacancy occurs. The Committee of the Whole Senate shall elect one of its members to perform the duties of the Lieutenant Governor in addition to the duties of Senator until the next general election. If the Senator so elected ceases to be a Senator before the election of a new Lieutenant Governor, another Senator shall be elected in the same manner to perform the duties of the Lieutenant Governor until the next general election. Until the Committee of the Whole Senate elects one of its members for this purpose, the President Pro Tempore shall perform the duties of the Lieutenant Governor. (Constitution, Article III, Section 9, as amended November 6, 1984) (Former Rule 6)

Editorial Note

In the absence of both the Lieutenant Governor and President Pro Tempore for a short period of time, either of them may designate in writing a Senator to occupy the chair, but in case the President Pro Tempore is compelled, for any reason, to be absent for an extended or indefinite period, the Senate elects another President Pro Tempore. For the form of the designation by the Lieutenant Governor or President Pro Tempore, see 49 S.J. Reg. 515 (1945).

OFFICERS OF THE SENATE

Rule 1.04. A Secretary, Journal Clerk, Calendar Clerk, Enrolling Clerk, Sergeant-at-Arms, Doorkeeper, Chaplain, and such other officers as a majority vote may determine to be necessary shall be elected at the opening of the session of the Legislature to continue in office until discharged by the Senate and shall perform such duties as may be incumbent upon them in their respective offices, under the direction of the Senate. Such officers may not be related to any current member of the Texas Legislature nor may any employee of the Senate be related to any current member of the Texas Legislature. The Secretary of the Senate shall, in addition to other duties, be responsible for the coordination of the other offices and divisions of the Senate. (Former Rule 7)

Editorial Note

This rule is not binding unless and until it is adopted by the Senate at its biennial session. The Senate may, of course, omit the adoption of the rule as written and provide by a simple resolution for the election of such officers as it sees fit.

RULE 1.05

ELECTION OF OFFICERS

Rule 1.05. In all elections of the Senate, the vote shall be given viva voce, except in the election of officers of the Senate (Constitution, Article III, Section 41). A majority of the whole number of votes cast shall be necessary for a choice in all elections by the Senate. (Former Rules 34 and 35)

**ARTICLE II
ADMISSION TO SENATE CHAMBER**

ACCESS TO SENATE FLOOR

Rule 2.01. (a) The doors of the Senate shall be kept open, except when there is an executive session. (Constitution, Article III, Section 16) (Former Rule 8)

Editorial Note

When the Senate is in session, the entrances to the main floor of the Senate Chamber are closed, but the galleries are always open to the public except when Senate is in executive session.

(b) It shall be the duty of the Sergeant-at-Arms and assistants to clear the Senate Chamber of all persons not entitled to the privilege thereof 30 minutes before the hour of the meeting of the Senate and for 30 minutes after each meeting of the Senate. (No Former Rule)

RESTRICTIONS ON ADMISSION

Rule 2.02. Persons hereinafter named and no others shall be admitted to the floor of the Senate while the Senate is in session provided that persons other than members of the Lieutenant Governor's family, a Senator's family, members of the House of Representatives of the State of Texas, and Sergeants-at-Arms of the Senate shall be required to remain behind the brass rail: Members of the Senate and their families, the Secretary of the Senate and family, employees of the Senate and House of Representatives when on official business, Representatives, the Governor, the Governor's family and executive staff, the Lieutenant Governor and family, the President and Vice-President of the United States, United States Senators and members of Congress, Governors of other states, Justices of the Supreme Court, Judges of the Court of Criminal Appeals, the Secretary of State, and duly accredited newspaper reporters and correspondents and radio commentators and television camera operators and commentators who have complied with Rule 2.04. It shall be the special duty of the President to see that officers and employees remain upon the floor of the Senate only when actually

RULE 2.03

engaged in the performance of their official duties. Such persons other than the Lieutenant Governor and members of the Senate shall not be permitted to work for or against any proposition before the Senate while on the floor. (Former Rule 64(1))

PERSONS LOBBYING NOT ADMITTED

Rule 2.03. (a) No newspaper reporter, or other person whosoever, whether a State officer or not, who is lobbying or working for or against any pending or prospective legislative measure, shall in any event be permitted upon the floor of the Senate when the Senate is in session. (Former Rule 64(1))

(b) All officers and employees of the Senate are prohibited from lobbying in favor of or against any measure or proposition pending before the Senate, and should any officer or employee violate this rule, the same shall be cause for dismissal from the service of the Senate by the President. (Former Rule 64(6))

Editorial Note

Section 305.023, Title 3, Government Code, provides: "No person who is registered or required to be registered under this Chapter may go on the floor of either house of the legislature while that house is in session unless invited by that house."

PRESS CORRESPONDENTS

Rule 2.04. While the Senate is in session, no person shall be admitted to the floor of the Senate or allowed its privileges as a press correspondent or radio commentator or television camera operator and commentator, unless said person is a regularly employed, salaried staff correspondent or reporter in the employ of a newspaper publishing general news, a press association serving newspapers, or a publication requiring telegraphic coverage or the person is a regularly employed, salaried employee of a duly licensed radio or television station. (Former Rule 64(2))

Every newspaper reporter and correspondent and radio commentator and television camera operator and commentator, before being admitted to the Senate during its session, shall file with the Committee on Administration a written statement showing the paper or papers represented and certifying that no part of the person's salary or compensation is paid by any person, firm, corporation, or association except the paper or papers or radio station or television station represented. (Former Rule 64(2), (3))

RULE 2.05

FORFEITURE OF ADMISSION PRIVILEGE

Rule 2.05. If any person admitted to the Senate under this article shall lobby or work for or against any pending or prospective legislation or shall violate any of the other rules of the Senate, the privileges extended to said person under this article shall be suspended by a majority of the Committee on Administration. The action of the committee shall be reviewable by the Senate only if two members of the committee request an appeal from the decision of the committee, which appeal shall be in the form of a minority report, and shall be subject to the same rules that are applicable to minority reports on bills. (Former Rule 64(3))

EXCEPTIONS

Rule 2.06. This article shall not apply to any person who is invited to address the Senate when in session or to any person who desires to appear before any committee while going to or returning from the session of said committee or to the Governor while delivering an official message. This article shall not apply during the inauguration of the Governor and other public ceremonies provided for by resolution of the Senate. (Former Rule 64(6))

SUSPENSION OF ADMISSION RULE

Rule 2.07. It shall be in order for the President to entertain a request, motion, or resolution for the suspension of the Admission Rules or to present from the chair the request of any member for unanimous consent to suspend the Admission Rules. (Former Rule 64(4))

Editorial Note

The rule relating to admission to the floor of the Senate, as written prior to 1939, provided that the rule could not be suspended.

Note of Ruling

The rule relative to admittance to the Senate Chamber, when invoked, cannot be suspended by the Senate (42 S.J. 1 C.S. 644 (1931)). (Explanatory Note: When this ruling was made, part (4) of the rule specifically prohibited the chair's entertaining a request for the suspension of the rule.)

RULE 3.01

ARTICLE III SENATE DECORUM

PERSONS MUST BE PROPERLY ATTIRED IN SENATE CHAMBER

Rule 3.01. While the Senate is actually in session, no male Senator or Representative or any other male person shall come on the floor of the Senate without wearing a coat and tie. The Sergeant-at-Arms and doorkeepers are instructed to strictly enforce this rule, and only the President of the Senate may suspend the rule as to any person or to all persons, and that action to be taken in writing to the Sergeant-at-Arms. (Former Rule 66)

NO EATING OR DRINKING IN SENATE CHAMBER

Rule 3.02. No employee, Senator, Representative, or other person shall be allowed to eat or drink in the Senate Chamber proper at any time. The Sergeant-at-Arms shall strictly enforce this rule. (Former Rule 65)

MESSAGES TO MEMBERS

Rule 3.03. Messages or call slips shall not be delivered to members of the Senate when a roll call is in progress. Individuals desiring to pass a message to members of the Senate must sign their names to that message. (Former Rule 64(9))

POSTERS, PLACARDS, BANNERS, AND SIGNS

Rule 3.04. No poster, placard, banner, sign, or other similar material shall be carried into the Senate by any person, and no person shall attach or affix any poster, placard, banner, sign, or other similar material to the walls, rails, seats, or bannisters of the Senate Chamber. This rule shall be strictly enforced. (No Former Rule)

APPLAUSE, OUTBURSTS, OR DEMONSTRATIONS

Rule 3.05. No applause, outburst, or other demonstration by any spectator shall be permitted during a session of the Senate. This rule shall be strictly enforced. (No Former Rule)

PUNISHMENT FOR OBSTRUCTING PROCEEDINGS

Rule 3.06. The Senate, during its sessions, may imprison for 48 hours any person, not a member, for violation of the Senate rules, for disrespectful and disorderly conduct in its presence, or for obstructing any Senate proceeding. (Constitution, Article III, Section 15) (Former Rule 62)

RULE 4.01

Note of Ruling

While a member has the floor and is speaking and there is a demonstration or applause from the gallery, the presiding officer shall give those persons in the gallery two warnings to refrain from such demonstrations or applause, stating each time that it is a warning. If a third warning becomes necessary, the presiding officer is authorized to direct the Sergeant-at-Arms to clear the gallery and lock the doors leading to the Senate Chamber (55 S.J. Reg. 1117 (1957)).

**ARTICLE IV
DECORUM AND DEBATE OF MEMBERS OF THE SENATE**

MEMBERS TO ADDRESS PRESIDENT

Rule 4.01. When a Senator is about to speak in debate or to communicate any matter to the Senate, the member shall rise in his or her place and address the President of the Senate. (Former Rule 54)

Editorial Note

A member who desires to speak on a pending question should address the chair and, having obtained recognition, may speak, in an orderly and parliamentary way, and subject to the rules of the Senate, as long as he desires.

INTERRUPTION OF PRESIDENT

Rule 4.02. The President of the Senate shall not be interrupted while putting the question or addressing the Senate. (Former Rule 59)

INTERRUPTION OF MEMBER SPEAKING

Rule 4.03. No member shall interrupt another Senator who has the floor or otherwise interrupt the business of the Senate, except for the purpose of making a point of order, calling the member having the floor to order, moving the previous question, demanding that a point of order under discussion or consideration be immediately decided, or making a motion to adjourn or recess. Though another member has the floor, any member shall be recognized by the presiding officer in order to call to order the member, to make a point of order, to move the previous question, or to demand that a point of order be immediately decided. A member who has the floor must yield to permit the Senate to receive messages from the Governor and from the House of Representatives and shall not lose the floor. A member who has the floor may yield for questions from other members and shall not lose

RULE 4.03

the floor. In the event a member is interrupted because of a motion to adjourn or recess and the motion fails, the floor shall be immediately returned to the interrupted member. In the event the interrupted member was speaking under the previous question and a motion to adjourn or recess prevails, the member shall resume the floor and finish speaking when the bill is next considered by the Senate. (Former Rule 60)

Editorial Notes

It is the custom of the President to request a member to yield for a message.

Although there is no Senate rule by which a member can be taken from the floor for pursuing "dilatory tactics" (40 S.J. Reg. 882 (1927)), a Senator who has been repeatedly called to order for not confining his debate to the question before the Senate may be required by the Senate to discontinue his address.

A point of order against further debate of a question by a Senator on the ground that his remarks are not germane to the question before the Senate is often disposed of by the chair with a warning to the Senator who has the floor to confine his remarks to the pending question.

The point of order having been raised for the third time that a Senator who had the floor was filibustering and not confining his remarks to the bill before the Senate, the chair requested the Senate to vote on the point of order. It was sustained and the Senator speaking yielded the floor (44 S.J. Reg. 1780 (1935)).

The withdrawal of a pending motion by its maker is a privilege that may be exercised at any time, even while a member is addressing the Senate (46 S.J. Reg. 1931, 2112-2113 (1939); 50 S.J. Reg. 1237 (1947)).

Notes of Rulings

A member who has the floor may not be removed by the adoption of a motion for the previous question (38 S.J. Reg. 1169 (1923)).

By raising a point of order, the speaker loses his right to resume speaking if the previous question has been ordered (42 S.J. Reg. 1683 (1931)).

The motion for the previous question may be made at any time, even when another member has the floor (42 S.J. 2 C.S. 236 (1931)).

RULE 4.03

A member may not take the floor on a point of personal privilege while another member is addressing the Senate (43 S.J. Reg. 1430 (1933)).

A parliamentary inquiry is a privileged matter (43 S.J. Reg. 1430 (1933)).

A speaker yielding the floor for the reception of a message from the House does not lose his right to resume the floor immediately after message received (46 S.J. Reg. 1873 (1939)).

Remarks not in the nature of an inquiry are not in order by a member to whom a Senator has yielded for a question (48 S.J. Reg. 519 (1943)).

A digression by a Senator in his speech on a pending amendment to another subject does not ban his resuming and continuing a germane discussion of the amendment (50 S.J. Reg. 417 (1947)).

A second digression by a Senator on the floor from a discussion of the pending amendment does not necessarily prevent his resuming and continuing a germane discussion of the amendment (50 S.J. Reg. 418 (1947)).

Raising of a third point of order against further debate by a Senator on the floor who has digressed for a third time from a discussion of the pending amendment, after having been twice requested to confine his debate to the amendment, justifies the presiding officer in calling for a vote by the Senate on the question of whether or not he shall be permitted to resume and continue his remarks (50 S.J. Reg. 418 (1947)).

A Senator addressing the Senate may not yield the floor temporarily except by unanimous consent to allow an address by another Senator on a point of personal privilege (50 S.J. Reg. 483 (1947)).

When a member has been recognized and is speaking on a motion to re-refer a bill, he must stand upright at his desk and may not lean thereon (61 S.J. Reg. 1760, 1762 (1969)).

When a member has been recognized and is speaking on a bill or resolution, he may make a parliamentary inquiry but not raise a point of order without yielding the floor (61 S.J. Reg. 1057 (1969)).

RULE 4.04

When a member has the floor and is speaking on a bill or resolution, he must stand upright at his desk and may not lean or sit on his desk or chair (61 S.J. Reg. 1059 (1969)).

A member speaking on a bill or resolution must confine his remarks to the subject of the bill or resolution (61 S.J. Reg. 1517 (1969)).

When a member has been recognized and is speaking on an amendment to a bill or resolution, he must confine his remarks to the subject of the amendment pending before the Senate (61 S.J. Reg. 856-857 (1969)).

When a member has been recognized and is speaking for or against a bill or resolution, he must confine his remarks to the bill or resolution. After three warnings to do so, he must yield the floor (61 S.J. Reg. 2191 (1969)).

A committee report can only be submitted during the morning call unless the member has the unanimous consent of the members of the Senate and he may not interrupt a member speaking for or against a bill or resolution for that purpose unless the member speaking yields the floor for that specific purpose (61 S.J. 1 C.S. 124 (1969)).

When a member has been recognized and is speaking on a bill or resolution, he must confine his remarks to the subject of the bill and speak audibly (62 S.J. Reg. 778 (1971)).

RECOGNITION OF MEMBERS IN DEBATE

Rule 4.04. When two or more members rise at once, the presiding officer shall decide which one shall speak first, but from the presiding officer's decision an appeal without debate may be taken to the Senate by any member. (Former Rule 55)

Editorial Note

When a bill or other measure is before the Senate, the President first recognizes, for motions for its disposition, the author or sponsor of the bill, who is entitled at all stages to prior recognition for motions that are in order which are intended to expedite the passage of the bill. In recognition for general debate, the President alternates between those favoring and those opposing a measure.

RULE 4.05

Note of Ruling

If the sponsor of a bill does not seek recognition to debate the question of its passage and another member obtains the floor to debate it, the member so obtaining the floor should be permitted to finish his remarks on the bill before the sponsor is allowed to discuss it (46 S.J. Reg. 1869 (1939)).

SPEAKING MORE THAN ONCE IN SINGLE DEBATE

Rule 4.05. No member shall speak more than once in any one debate until every member desiring to do so shall have spoken and no member shall speak more than twice in any one debate without leave of the Senate. (Former Rule 56)

Note of Ruling

A Senator who yields the floor for a motion to adjourn without having concluded his address does not have to await the debate of all other Senators desiring to be heard on the question being considered before being recognized to resume and conclude his address (51 S.J. Reg. 181 (1949)).

MEMBER CALLED TO ORDER

Rule 4.06. When a member shall be called to order by the President or by a Senator, the member shall sit down and not be allowed to speak, except to the point of order, until the question of order is decided. If the decision be in the member's favor, the member shall be at liberty to proceed; if otherwise, the member shall not proceed without leave of the Senate. (Former Rule 57)

Editorial Note

In 1925, Senator Fairchild obtained the floor to discuss a point of order which he had raised. Pending his remarks, Senator Wood raised the point of order that Senator Fairchild was not discussing the point of order but another matter. Lieutenant Governor Barry Miller sustained the point of order and submitted to the Senate the question of whether or not Senator Fairchild would be permitted to continue his discussion. The Senate refused to permit Senator Fairchild to continue the discussion by a vote of yeas 15, nays 16 (39 S.J. Reg. 1110 (1925)).

RULE 4.07

REFUSAL OF MEMBER CALLED TO ORDER TO BE SEATED

Rule 4.07. Whenever a member is called to order by the President of the Senate or by the presiding officer then in the chair in accordance with Rule 4.06 and such member fails to sit down and be in order but continues disorderly, it shall be the duty of the Sergeant-at-Arms and/or the Sergeant's assistants upon the direction of the presiding officer to require such recalcitrant member to take his or her seat and be in order. Any member who persists in disorderly conduct after being warned by the presiding officer may, by motion duly made and carried by two-thirds vote of the members present, be required to purge himself or herself of such misconduct. Until such member has purged himself or herself of such misconduct, the member shall not be entitled to the privileges of the floor. (Former Rule 58)

Editorial Note

When speaking, a member must confine himself to the subject under debate. In discussing an amendment, the debate must be confined to the amendment and not include the general merits of the bill or other proposition.

REMOVAL OF SENATOR FROM CHAIR

Rule 4.08. If any Senator, other than the regularly elected President Pro Tempore, be presiding and fails or refuses to recognize any Senator to make a motion that is in order or raise a point of order that it is in order to raise, to entertain an appeal from his or her decision, to put such question to the Senate, to recognize any Senator to demand that a point of order under discussion be immediately decided, or to put the question, if seconded by 10 Senators, "Shall the point of order be now decided?" such Senator so offending shall be deemed guilty of violating the high privileges of the Senate. Until such offending Senator shall purge himself or herself of such contempt and be excused by the Senate, the member shall not again be called to the chair during the session. If such Senator so presiding shall refuse to recognize any Senator when addressed in proper order or to entertain the motion, the point of order, or appeal of any Senator or to pass upon the same or to recognize a Senator to make the demand when seconded by 10 Senators that a point of order under discussion be immediately decided, then the Senator seeking recognition may rise in his or her seat and without recognition read a written demand upon the Senator presiding, provided the same is signed by a majority of the Senators present, and if the Senator presiding persists in refusal, then any number of Senators constituting a majority of the Senators present may present such written demand to the Sergeant-at-Arms or an Assistant Sergeant-at-Arms, and such written demand shall be a full and sufficient warrant for arrest, empowering such officer or

RULE 4.09

assistant to arrest the Senator so presiding, eject him or her from the chair, and retain him or her under arrest until released by order of the Senate.

Should the Sergeant-at-Arms or the Assistant Sergeants-at-Arms fail or refuse to act and carry out such demand, they shall be removed from office on a majority vote of the Senate.

When such Senator is removed as aforesaid and the chair remains vacant, the Secretary shall call the Senate to order, and a President Pro Tempore ad interim shall be elected to preside until the Lieutenant Governor or a regularly elected President Pro Tempore shall appear and take the gavel.

As soon as order is restored, the chair shall cause a record of the fact of removal to be made. (Former Rule 53)

Editorial Note

This rule is one of several first adopted in 1911 to prevent the Lieutenant Governor or any Senator occupying the chair temporarily and the Senators opposing a measure from killing it by dilatory tactics.

PUNISHMENT FOR MISCONDUCT

Rule 4.09. The Senate may punish any member for disorderly conduct and, with the consent of two-thirds of the elected members, may expel a member, but not a second time for the same offense. (Former Rule 61)

BRIBERY

Rule 4.10. Any member who shall receive or offer a bribe or who shall suffer his or her vote to be influenced by promise or preferment of reward shall on conviction be expelled. (Former Rule 63) (Also see Section 36.02, Texas Penal Code.)

ARTICLE V SENATE PROCEDURAL RULES (ORDER OF BUSINESS)

PRESIDING OFFICER TO ASSUME CHAIR

Rule 5.01. The presiding officer shall take the chair at the hour to which the Senate last adjourned. (Former Rule 9)

RULE 5.02

QUORUM

Rule 5.02. Two-thirds of all the Senators elected shall constitute a quorum, but a smaller number may adjourn or recess from day to day and compel the attendance of absent members (Constitution, Article III, Section 10). In case a less number shall convene, the members present may send the Sergeant-at-Arms or any other person or persons for any or all absent members. (Former Rules 1 and 2)

Editorial Note

The exact text of Section 10 of Article III of the State Constitution is as follows:

“Two-thirds of each House shall constitute a quorum to do business, but a smaller number may adjourn from day to day, and compel the attendance of absent members, in such manner and under such penalties as each House may provide.”

Notes of Rulings

Twenty members of the Senate constitute a quorum when only 30 members have qualified (35 S.J. 2 C.S. 23, 32 (1917)).

A point of order that no quorum is present does not deter continued transaction of business by Senate if in fact a quorum is known by the presiding officer to be present and he so announces (50 S.J. Reg. 417 (1947)).

The raising of a point of order that no quorum is present justifies an order by the presiding officer that the roll be called to ascertain the presence or absence of a quorum (50 S.J. Reg. 417 (1947)).

Under Senate Rule No. 5.02 . . . a motion to recess (or adjourn) until a later time on the same day is a proper motion (61 S.J. Reg. 945 (1969)).

A quorum of the Senate is present when 21 members answer the roll call (61 S.J. Reg. 954 (1969)).

There is a quorum of the Senate present when the last roll call taken by the Secretary shows that a quorum was present (61 S.J. Reg. 1926 (1969)).

The attendance of absentees may be enforced only on order of Senators present (48 S.J. Reg. 355 (1943)).

The attendance of absentees may be enforced although a quorum is present (48 S.J. Reg. 508 (1943)).

RULE 5.03

ABSENCES

Rule 5.03. No member shall absent himself or herself from the sessions of the Senate without leave unless the member be sick or unable to attend. (Former Rule 3)

Editorial Note

Rule 16.06, Subdivision (7), provides that a vote of two-thirds of the members present shall be required "to excuse absentees." The main effect of granting leave to an absent member is that he is recorded "absent-excused" on all votes taken instead of "absent."

CALL OF THE SENATE

Rule 5.04. It shall be in order to move a call of the Senate at any time to secure, to maintain, or to secure and maintain a quorum for the following purposes:

- (1) for the consideration of a specific bill, resolution, or other measure;
- (2) for a definite period of time or for the consideration of any particular class of bills.

When a call of the Senate is moved for one of the above purposes and seconded by five members and ordered by a majority of those present, the Doorkeeper shall close the main entrance to the floor of the Senate. All other doors leading from the floor of the Senate shall be locked, and no member be permitted to leave the Senate without written permission of the presiding officer until after the subject matter upon which the call was ordered has been disposed of. The Secretary shall call the roll of members and note the absentees. Those for whom no sufficient excuse is made, by order of the majority of those present, may be sent for and arrested wherever they may be found and their attendance secured and retained by the Sergeant-at-Arms or officers appointed by the Sergeant for that purpose. The Senate shall determine upon what conditions they shall be discharged. Members who voluntarily appear shall, unless the Senate otherwise directs, be immediately admitted to the floor of the Senate, and they shall report their names to the Secretary to be entered upon the journal as present. Until a quorum appears, should the roll call fail to show one present, no business shall be done except to compel the attendance of absent members or to adjourn.

When a quorum is shown to be present, the Senate may proceed with the matters upon which the call was ordered or may enforce and await the

RULE 5.04

attendance of as many of the absentees as it desires to have present. If the Senate decides to proceed, the Sergeant-at-Arms shall not be required to bring in other absentees unless so ordered by a majority vote of the Senate. (Former Rule 4)

Editorial Notes

After a call has been ordered and a quorum has been announced present, it is then proper for the Senate to resume the transaction of business, or, on the adoption of a motion to do so, to secure the attendance of one or more of the members still absent before resuming consideration of any business.

It is, no doubt, within the province of the Senate to adopt a rule authorizing the presiding officer of the Senate during a call of the Senate to issue to any absentee a written demand that the absentee attend the Senate's session and giving to the Sergeant-at-Arms or his deputies authority to serve and to enforce the demand by whatever means necessary.

Notes of Rulings

The disclosure of the presence of a quorum during a call to secure and maintain a quorum does not automatically dissolve the call (32 S.J. Reg. 1274 (1911)).

A motion for a call of the Senate may not include a further provision to grant leaves of absence to certain members (43 S.J. Reg. 1654 (1933)).

A call of the Senate may not be ordered to maintain a quorum "until the final disposition" of a particular bill unless that bill is "pending before the Senate" (44 S.J. 1 C.S. 262 (1935)).

A motion for a call of the Senate "to obtain a quorum" is not in order if a quorum is present (47 S.J. Reg. 1007 (1941)).

When under a call, the Senate may compel and await the attendance of all or any number of the absentees before proceeding to transaction of business (48 S.J. Reg. 508, 553 (1943)).

A roll call, following a point of "no quorum," which reveals the absence of a quorum, prevents further consideration of a bill that is being considered on passage to third reading until a quorum is present and permits a motion to be made that a call of the Senate be ordered for the purpose of securing and maintaining a quorum until the disposition of the bill (50 S.J. Reg. 1137, 1181 (1947)).

RULE 5.05

A motion for a call of the Senate is not debatable (61 S.J. Reg. 1759 (1969)).

ROLL CALL

Rule 5.05. Upon every roll call the names of the members shall be called alphabetically by surname, except when two or more have the same surname, in which case the name of the county shall be added. (Former Rule 4)

PRAYER BY CHAPLAIN

Rule 5.06. When there is a quorum present, prayer shall be offered by the Chaplain or other person designated by the President of the Senate. (Former Rule 10)

READING OF JOURNAL

Rule 5.07. After the prayer, the journal of the preceding day shall be read and corrected, if necessary. (Former Rule 10)

MORNING CALL

Rule 5.08. The President then shall call:

- (1) for reports from select committees;
- (2) for Senate bills and resolutions and House bills and resolutions on first reading and referral to committee;
- (3) for the introduction and consideration of resolutions;
- (4) for messages and executive communications;
- (5) for motions to print on minority reports;
- (6) for other motions not provided herein, including but not limited to motions to set a bill for special order, to reconsider, to print and not print bills, to rerefer bills, to concur in House amendments to Senate bills, to not concur in House amendments to Senate bills, to request the appointment of conference committees, and to adopt conference committee reports.

This concludes the morning call, which the President shall announce to the Senate.

It shall not be in order, during the morning call, to move to take up a bill or resolution out of its regular order, and the presiding officer shall not recognize any Senator for the purpose of making any such motion or making a motion to suspend this rule. (Former Rule 11)

RULE 5.09

Editorial Note

A motion to set a bill for a special order may be made under Item (6) of this rule, and motions to reconsider, to print or not print bills, and to re-refer bills may properly be made under Item (6) of the morning call.

ORDER OF CONSIDERING BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Rule 5.09. At the conclusion of the morning call, the Senate shall proceed to consider business on the President's table, which shall be disposed of in the following order:

- (1) special orders;
- (2) unfinished business;
- (3) Senate Joint Resolutions;
- (4) Senate Resolutions;
- (5) Senate Concurrent Resolutions;
- (6) Senate bills on third reading;
- (7) Senate bills on second reading;
- (8) House Joint Resolutions;
- (9) House bills on third reading;
- (10) House bills on second reading;
- (11) House Concurrent Resolutions.

The above order is for Senate bill days, except as modified by the Joint Rules. (Former Rule 12)

Notes of Rulings

The order of business as set forth above may be changed by a two-thirds vote of the Senate (42 S.J. Reg. 1682 (1931)).

A House bill laid before the Senate as an unfinished special order should be disposed of before any other House bill which has been set for a special order is taken up for consideration (46 S.J. Reg. 1853 (1939)).

A motion to suspend the regular order of business is not in order while other business is pending under a rule suspension (46 S.J. Reg. 1886 (1939)).

RULE 5.10

The bill next on calendar is not to be passed over, due to author's absence (47 S.J. Reg. 397 (1941)).

A motion to suspend the regular order of business is not a debatable motion (61 S.J. Reg. 1101 (1969)).

HOUSE BILL DAYS

Rule 5.10. After the morning call has been concluded on calendar Wednesday and calendar Thursday of each week, House Joint Resolutions and House bills on special order and on third and second readings, respectively, and House Concurrent Resolutions shall be taken up and considered until disposed of; provided in case one should be pending at adjournment on Thursday, it shall go over until the succeeding calendar Wednesday as unfinished business. (Former Rule 13)

Notes of Rulings

A House bill, by a two-thirds vote, may be taken up and considered by the Senate on any day of the week (46 S.J. Reg. 634-635 (1939)).

When the Senate adjourns on Thursday of any week with a House bill pending, the bill then pending, whether it is a special order or not, may not be further considered until Wednesday of the next succeeding week unless the Senate by a two-thirds vote agrees to consider it further prior to that day (46 S.J. Reg. 1704 (1939)).

House bills may be considered in Senate under a suspension of the regular order of business on days other than calendar Wednesday and calendar Thursday (48 S.J. Reg. 1051 (1943)).

When a member is discussing a Senate bill on calendar Monday or calendar Tuesday (which are considered Senate bill days in the Senate) and 12:01 o'clock a.m. Wednesday arrives (which is considered a House bill day in the Senate), no further discussion may be had on the Senate bill (61 S.J. Reg. 956 (1969)).

SPECIAL ORDERS

Rule 5.11. Any bill, resolution, or other measure may on any day be made a special order for a future time of the session by an affirmative vote of two-thirds of the members present.

RULE 5.11

A special order shall be considered at the time for which it is set and considered from day to day until disposed of, unless at the time so fixed there is pending business under a special order, but such pending business may be suspended by a two-thirds vote of all the members present. If a special order is not reached or considered at the time fixed, it shall not lose its place as a special order. All special orders shall be subject to the Joint Rules and Senate Rule 5.10. (Former Rule 14)

Editorial Notes

A bill once set as a special order does not lose its place on the calendar of special orders if not taken up at the hour for which it is set.

A special order, the hour for the consideration of which has arrived, takes precedence of the unfinished business unless the unfinished business is itself a special order.

Notes of Rulings

An affirmative vote of two-thirds of all Senators present including those who ask to be recorded as "present-not voting" is required to set a special order (49 S.J. Reg. 427 (1945)).

The motion to set a bill for a special order is not a proper substitute for a motion to suspend the regular order of business and take up a bill for immediate consideration (50 S.J. Reg. 1005 (1947)).

A bill being considered as a special order that is laid on the table subject to call is no longer a special order (43 S.J. Reg. 980 (1933)).

Refusal of Senate to set bill as special order for a certain hour does not prevent a motion's being made and adopted immediately thereafter to set the bill as a special order for a different specified hour (45 S.J. Reg. 860 (1937)).

The Senate, by a two-thirds vote, may take up a bill out of its regular order for immediate consideration although there is an unfinished special order on the President's table awaiting the Senate's consideration (49 S.J. Reg. 1053 (1945)).

When the business before the Senate is a special order, the order of business may be suspended in order to consider other business (61 S.J. Reg. 2034 (1969)).

RULE 5.12

REGULAR ORDER OF BUSINESS

Rule 5.12. (a) Bills and resolutions shall be considered on second reading and shall be listed on the daily calendar of bills and resolutions on the President's table for second reading in the order in which the committee reports on them are received by the Secretary of the Senate. Upon receipt of a committee report on a bill or resolution, the Secretary of the Senate shall date and time stamp the report and forward a copy to the Journal Clerk who shall record the order in which the committee report was received in the Senate Journal. (Former Rule 91)

(b) Bills and resolutions shall be considered on third reading in the order in which they were passed on second reading.

Editorial Notes

On the very important matter of the order of considering each of the several bills reported from committees, the rules of the Senate were silent until Senate Rule 5.12 was amended on June 6, 1947, to provide that bills be placed on the calendars of Senate and House bills on the President's table in the order in which the committee reports on the bills are submitted by the respective chairmen from the floor. Bills are listed for consideration on third reading in the order in which they have been passed by the Senate to engrossment or to third reading.

The Senate Agenda is prepared daily and lists the bills in their order of consideration.

Notes of Rulings

A bill may not be considered by the Senate which has not been reported from a committee (44 S.J. Reg. 713 (1935)).

A report of a committee on a bill may be received only, and the question of its adoption is not voted on by the Senate (42 S.J. 1 C.S. 748 (1931)).

SUSPENSION OF THE REGULAR ORDER OF BUSINESS

Rule 5.13. No bill, joint resolution, or resolution affecting state policy may be considered out of its regular calendar order unless the regular order is suspended by a vote of two-thirds of the members present. (Former Rule 14.2)

RULE 5.14

INTENT CALENDAR

Rule 5.14. (a) During a regular session of the Legislature, any member who desires to suspend the regular order of business and take up a bill, joint resolution, or resolution out of its regular order shall give written notice of such intent to the Secretary of the Senate, on forms provided by the Secretary, not later than 4:00 p.m. on the last preceding calendar day that the Senate was in session. Unless the printing rule has been previously suspended, no bill, joint resolution, or resolution shall be eligible to be placed on the Intent Calendar unless at the time that the notice is given to the Secretary of the Senate the bill, resolution, or joint resolution has been printed and laid out on the members' desks. Notice must be given from day to day. No member may give notice on more than three bills or resolutions prior to May 1 or on more than five bills or resolutions on or after May 1.

(b) The Secretary shall prepare a list of all legislation for which notice has been given. The list must be made available to each member of the Senate and to the press no later than 6:30 p.m. on the day the notice is filed.

(c) No provision of this rule may be suspended except by vote of four-fifths of the members present. (Former Rule 14.2)

RULINGS BY PRESIDENT

Rule 5.15. Every question of order shall in the first instance be decided by the President, from whose decision any member may appeal to the Senate. Rulings which set or alter precedent shall be printed as an annotation to the rules. (Former Rule 15)

Editorial Note

A member called to the chair pending an appeal does not entertain any motions nor accept any further point of order.

See also Editorial Note following Rule 1.01.

ARTICLE VI MOTIONS

MOTIONS AND THEIR PRECEDENCE

Rule 6.01. (a) When a question is under consideration by the Senate, no motion shall be made except:

- (1) to fix the day to which the Senate shall adjourn or recess;
- (2) to adjourn or recess;
- (3) to proceed to the transaction of executive business;

RULE 6.01

- (4) the previous question;
- (5) to lay on the table;
- (6) to lay on the table subject to call;
- (7) to postpone to a time certain;
- (8) to commit;
- (9) to amend;
- (10) to postpone indefinitely.

These several motions have precedence in the order named. It shall be in order to make any number of the above motions before any vote is taken, but the votes shall be taken on all such motions made in the order of the precedence above stated. (Former Rule 16)

(b) Upon compliance with pertinent Senate Rules, motions addressing House amendments to Senate bills, resolutions suspending the constitutional limitation on spending, resolutions suspending conference committee limitations, appointment of conference committees, and conference committee reports are privileged and may be taken up at any time when no other matter is pending before the Senate.

Editorial Notes

Rule 6.01 apparently prevents a motion to suspend a pending question for the purpose of taking up another, but the Senate's presiding officers have recently interpreted Item (12) of Rule 16.06 to mean that any rule of the Senate may be amended, suspended, or rescinded by a two-thirds vote at any time and that a motion to suspend Rule 6.01 and any other interfering rule in order to take up for immediate consideration a question different from the one pending is in order. However, an undebatable privileged question that is pending or a question that is itself under consideration as the result of a rule suspension should be disposed of by the Senate before another question is taken up under a suspension of the rules. No rule suspension, of course, is in order during the morning call.

There are several kinds of motions to amend, which motions have precedence in the order named below:

1. Committee amendments and amendments by the author or Senator in charge of the bill offered from the floor to the body of the bill.

RULE 6.01

2. Other amendments offered from the floor to the body of the bill.

3. Amendments to the caption of the bill.

4. Amendments to strike out the enacting clause of a bill.

If a bill is considered section by section, an amendment is not in order except to the section under consideration. After all of the sections have been considered separately, the whole bill is open for amendment.

Notes of Rulings

Adjourn

(See also Rules 6.21 and 6.22.)

After a motion to adjourn has been made no business may precede a vote on the motion except by unanimous consent (43 S.J. Reg. 906 (1933)).

Table

A motion to table report of conference committee is not in order (47 S.J. Reg. 1128 (1941)).

Table Subject to Call

A motion to table a bill subject to call is not a proper substitute motion for a motion to set a bill as special order (45 S.J. Reg. 1426 (1937)).

A motion to call from the table a bill tabled subject to call is not in order while joint resolution on passage to third reading is pending (49 S.J. Reg. 820 (1945)).

The motion to table subject to call is not debatable (51 S.J. Reg. 1336 (1949)).

Postpone

When the hour to which a bill postponed to a time certain arrives, the postponed measure does not immediately displace a special order (or other matter) already under consideration by the Senate (45 S.J. Reg. 1854 (1937)).

Commit

A motion to recommit a bill permits discussion of the merits of the bill (42 S.J. Reg. 496 (1931)).

RULE 6.01**Amend**

[For rulings relating to germaneness of amendments, see under Rule 7.15.]

The Senate may amend a revenue bill from the House by adding a new field of taxation, and so may place a tax on cigarettes in a bill levying certain other taxes (42 S.J. Reg. 893 (1931)).

An amendment directly contrary to and including the same subject matter as an amendment previously adopted is not in order (42 S.J. Reg. 242 (1931)).

It is not in order to attempt to take out matter inserted after the Senate has refused to reconsider the vote by which it was inserted (42 S.J. Reg. 1566 (1931)).

An amendment defeated at a particular stage of a bill may not be again submitted at the same stage of the bill (42 S.J. 1 C.S. 647 (1931)).

Amendment having the same effect as an amendment which has been defeated is not in order (42 S.J. 2 C.S. 95 (1931)).

A substitute for both an amendment and an amendment to an amendment is in order (43 S.J. Reg. 1367 (1933)).

An amendment that has been tabled may not be offered again at the same stage of the bill (44 S.J. Reg. 156 (1935)).

A substitute for a substitute is not in order (44 S.J. Reg. 613 (1935)).

Matter identical with that stricken from a bill by amendment may not be re-inserted at the same stage by further amendment (44 S.J. Reg. 867 (1935)).

A single substitute for both an amendment and an amendment to the amendment may be offered (44 S.J. 2 C.S. 24 (1935)).

An amendment accomplishing same result as defeated amendment but different in text and inserted in bill at different place is in order (45 S.J. Reg. 622 (1937)).

An amendment containing only one of several provisions contained in a defeated amendment is in order (45 S.J. Reg. 1348 (1937)).

RULE 6.01

An amendment, defeated at one stage of a bill, is again in order when the bill has reached another stage (45 S.J. Reg. 1642 (1937)).

An amendment changing only load limit in bill relating to weight of trucks is a proper substitute for amendment striking out all after enacting clause and inserting new text (47 S.J. Reg. 475 (1941)).

An amendment inserted in a bill by an amendment is not subject to change at same stage of bill (48 S.J. Reg. 841 (1943)).

A substitute for an amendment is not in order if the substitute relates to a different subject matter (49 S.J. Reg. 436 (1945)).

An amendment to a joint resolution, defeated when the resolution is on passage to engrossment, may be offered again when resolution is on final passage (49 S.J. Reg. 444 (1945)).

An amendment to levy tax on fuel used in aircraft offered to bill exempting from motor fuel tax law fuels used for non-highway purposes subjects the bill to the constitutional prohibition against revenue-raising measures originating in Senate and is not in order (49 S.J. Reg. 527 (1945)).

A point of order that a line and word reference in a proposed amendment is incorrect does not deter consideration of the amendment containing the reference (50 S.J. Reg. 422 (1947)).

An amendment making it mandatory that the salaries of certain county officers be raised is not in order, after the adoption (at the same stage of the bill) of an amendment that makes the raising of those salaries permissive instead of mandatory (50 S.J. Reg. 826 (1947)).

An amendment that has been tabled may not be again considered at the same stage of the bill, even though it is resubmitted as only one of two distinct propositions in another amendment (51 S.J. Reg. 183 (1949)).

An amendment substantially different in any particular from one defeated would not be out of order because of its similarity to the defeated amendment (51 S.J. Reg. 628 (1949)).

An amendment which makes a revenue-raising measure of a bill further defining the term "carbon black" as used in the omnibus tax law is not in order (51 S.J. Reg. 1641 (1949)).

An amendment that does not indicate the portion of a bill it seeks to change is not in order (51 S.J. 1 C.S. 95 (1950)).

RULE 6.02

LIMITATION OF DEBATE ON MOTIONS

Rule 6.02. No debate shall be allowed on a motion to lay on the table, for the previous question, or to adjourn or recess; provided, however, that the author of a measure or whichever one of the several authors of the same may be by them selected so to do shall have the right, when a motion to lay on the table shall have been made, to close the debate, which privilege the member may yield to any other Senator subject to all of the Rules of the Senate. (Former Rule 17)

Editorial Note

If the member having the right to close after a motion to table yields his right to another Senator, he is not permitted himself to debate the question any further.

Notes of Rulings

The substance of a bill may be stated under a motion to suspend the order of business to take up for consideration (35 S.J. Reg. 1149 (1917)).

The motion to reconsider is debatable unless the proposition upon which the motion to reconsider is made is not debatable (44 S.J. Reg. 368-369 (1935)).

The motion to table subject to call is not debatable (46 S.J. Reg. 479 (1939)).

A resolution to fix date of sine die adjournment is debatable (47 S.J. Reg. 1902 (1941)).

When an amendment to a bill is pending, all debate must relate to the amendment (49 S.J. Reg. 1019 (1945)).

The motion to suspend the regular order of business is not debatable, but a limited explanation of the bill to which any such motion applies is permitted (50 S.J. Reg. 1349 (1947)).

The author of a bill who has moved to suspend a rule so that the bill might be introduced may explain it briefly (51 S.J. Reg. 502 (1949)).

A motion for a Call of the Senate is not debatable (61 S.J. Reg. 1759 (1969)).

A congratulatory resolution when offered is not debatable and therefore may be considered immediately or referred to a committee by the presiding officer (61 S.J. 1 C.S. 124 (1969)).

RULE 6.03

WRITTEN MOTIONS

Rule 6.03. All motions shall be reduced to writing and read by the Secretary, if desired by the presiding officer or any Senator present. (Former Rule 18)

Note of Ruling

After the commencement of a roll call on the question of agreeing to a motion to suspend the regular order of business, a Senator may not interrupt the roll call to demand that the motion be submitted in writing and may not then insist as a matter of right that the motion be reduced to writing (50 S.J. Reg. 602 (1947)).

WITHDRAWAL OF MOTION

Rule 6.04. After a motion has been stated by the President or read by the Secretary, it shall be deemed to be in possession of the Senate, but it may be withdrawn at any time before it has been amended or decided. (Former Rule 19)

Note of Ruling

An amendment may be withdrawn by its author at any time before it has been voted on, even when a Senator is debating it; and its withdrawal cuts off immediately any further discussion of it (50 S.J. Reg. 1237 (1947)).

MOTIONS TO FIX SUM OR STATE TIME

Rule 6.05. On a motion to fix a sum or state a time, the largest sum and the longest time shall have precedence. (Former Rule 20)

DIVISION OF QUESTION

Rule 6.06. Any member may have the question before the Senate divided, if it be susceptible of a division, into distinct questions. On a motion to strike out and insert, it shall not be in order to move for a division of the question, and the rejection of a motion to strike out and insert one proposition shall not prevent a motion to strike out and insert a different proposition or prevent a subsequent motion simply to strike out. The rejection of a motion simply to strike out shall not prevent a subsequent motion to strike out and insert. (Former Rule 21)

RULE 6.07*Notes of Rulings*

A motion to suspend the regular order of business to take up a bill is susceptible of division when there is more than one Senate rule banning the immediate consideration of the bill, but after the motion has been made and carried by a two-thirds vote and the bill has been laid before the Senate and read second time, it is too late to call for a division of the question or to invoke the rule requiring bills to be printed before consideration (50 S.J. Reg. 1056 (1947)). (See also note of ruling following Rule 7.12.)

A motion that Senate Rule 5.09 and the regular order of business be suspended and a certain general bill be laid out is not susceptible of division if Senate Rule 5.09, which relates to the order of business, is the only Senate rule banning the laying out of the bill and its immediate consideration by the Senate (50 S.J. Reg. 1239 (1947)).

MOTION TO TABLE

Rule 6.07. A motion to table shall only affect the matter to which it is directed, and a motion to table an amendment shall never have the effect of tabling the entire measure. (Former Rule 21)

MOTIONS TO REFER OR COMMIT

Rule 6.08. Any bill, petition, or resolution may be referred from one committee or subcommittee to another committee or subcommittee by a two-thirds vote of the members present and voting. Any bill, petition, or resolution may be committed to any committee or subcommittee at any stage of the proceedings on such bill, petition, or resolution by a majority vote of the elected members of the Senate. A bill or joint resolution committed to a committee or subcommittee while on third reading shall be considered as on its second reading if reported favorably back to the Senate.

When several motions shall be made for reference of a subject to a committee, they shall have preference in the following order:

First: To a Committee of the Whole Senate

Second: To a standing committee

Third: To a standing subcommittee

Fourth: To a select committee. (Former Rule 92)

RULE 6.09

PREVIOUS QUESTION

Rule 6.09. Pending the consideration of any question before the Senate, any Senator may call for the previous question, and if seconded by five Senators, the presiding officer shall submit the question: "Shall the main question be now put?" If a majority of the members present and voting are in favor of it, the main question shall be ordered, the effect of which shall be to cut off all further amendments and debate and bring the Senate to a direct vote—first upon pending amendments and motions, if there be any, then upon the main proposition. The previous question may be ordered on any pending amendment or motion before the Senate as a separate proposition and be decided by a vote upon said amendment or motion. (Former Rule 51)

Editorial Notes

After the previous question has been ordered, no motions are in order until the question or questions on which it is ordered have been voted upon, except the motions to adjourn, for a call of the Senate and to reconsider the vote by which the previous question was ordered, and the motion to reconsider can be made only once.

It has also been held that a motion may be withdrawn after the previous question has been ordered on it. (See Senate Journal, 46th Legislature, Regular Session, pages 2112-2113; Senate Journal, 50th Legislature, page 1237.)

Notes of Rulings

The previous question may not be ordered on final passage of bill prior to its being placed on third reading (34 S.J. Reg. 1063 (1915)).

Ordering of the previous question does not violate the "free discussion" section of the Constitution (38 S.J. Reg. 1169 (1923)).

When the main question has been ordered but not voted on, a member is not entitled to speak on a question of personal privilege (42 S.J. Reg. 1203; 42 S.J. 1 C.S. 675 (1931)).

The previous question may not be moved to include the votes to be taken on a bill or on any subsidiary motions applied to it at a more advanced stage (42 S.J. 1 C.S. 675 (1931)).

It is not in order to speak to a question of personal privilege after the previous question has been ordered (43 S.J. Reg. 691 (1933)).

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A motion may be made (even by a Senator not voting on the prevailing side) to rescind the "action and vote of the Senate" in ordering the previous question (45 S.J. Reg. 432 (1937)). (A vote of two-thirds of all members present is required to suspend, rescind, or amend any rule of the Senate.)

The vote by which the main question is ordered on series of questions may be reconsidered after vote has been taken on one or more of the questions (45 S.J. 2 C.S. 82 (1937)).

The motion for the previous question on a bill may be made and voted on after the previous question has been ordered on a proposed amendment to the bill and before a vote has been taken on the amendment (46 S.J. Reg. 2041 (1939)).

A motion for previous question is not in order immediately after defeat of same motion (47 S.J. Reg. 1743 (1941)).

The constitutional rule (Section 32 of Article III) calling for "free discussion" on a bill does not prevent the making of a motion for the previous question on the passage of a bill or prevent the Senate's ordering the main question on the bill as provided for in its own rule relating to the previous question. The Senate determines by its vote on the motion for the previous question whether or not the constitutional rule has been complied with (50 S.J. Reg. 1174 (1947)).

A motion for the previous question may be put at the same time on a motion to re-refer a bill from one committee to another committee and also a substitute motion that the same bill be referred from the original committee to still another committee (61 S.J. Reg. 1762 (1969)).

RECONSIDERATION

Rule 6.10. After a question shall have been decided, either in the affirmative or negative, any member voting with the prevailing side may, at any time on the same legislative day in which the vote was taken or on the next legislative day, move the reconsideration thereof. When a bill, resolution, report, amendment, order, or message upon which a vote was taken shall have gone out of the possession of the Senate and have been delivered to the House of Representatives or to the Governor, the motion to reconsider shall be accompanied by a motion to request the House or the Governor to return same, which last motion shall be acted upon, and if determined in the negative shall be a final disposition of the motion to reconsider. If the motion to request the House to return same is successful, the motion to

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reconsider shall then be acted upon and if sustained, the bill, resolution, report, amendment, order, or message upon which the vote was taken and which vote was reconsidered shall be placed upon the calendar as unfinished business and may be called up on the first appropriate day on or after the return of same to the possession of the Senate. (Former Rule 23)

Editorial Notes

If a vote on a Senate bill is reconsidered on House bill day, the bill itself may not be considered in the Senate until the arrival of a Senate bill day.

Under Senate Rule 6.10, recalling is made the first requirement for further considering a bill passed by the Senate and sent to the House. Hence, a motion or resolution to recall the bill is privileged.

Notes of Rulings

Reconsideration of a vote recommitting a bill has the immediate effect of placing the bill back to its status before the motion to recommit prevailed (34 S.J. Reg. 250 (1915)).

Reconsideration of vote by which a bill passed to engrossment places the bill back before the Senate just as it was before the vote on its engrossment was taken (37 S.J. Reg. 578 (1921)).

A motion to reconsider a vote may be made on the first day after the vote is taken on which there is a quorum of the Senate present (38 S.J. Reg. 619 (1923)).

Vote on adoption of amendment, adopted on second reading of a bill that is later ordered engrossed, may not be reconsidered until vote on passage of bill to engrossment has been reconsidered (39 S.J. Reg. 388 (1925)).

The motion to reconsider a vote is not debatable when the motion on which the vote was taken is not debatable (40 S.J. Reg. 415 (1927)).

A motion to reconsider the vote by which the previous question has been ordered may be made by any Senator voting to order it; and in case the vote is not a "yea and nay" recorded vote, it may be made by any Senator (40 S.J. Reg. 415 (1927)).

Upon reconsideration of the vote on a House bill, it automatically takes its place on the calendar of House bills on the President's table for consideration by the Senate (42 S.J. Reg. 608 (1931)).

RULE 6.11

A motion to adopt a conference committee report on joint resolution is in order at any time, and without a reconsideration of a previous adverse vote on the report (44 S.J. Reg. 1812 (1935)).

A motion to reconsider a vote is not debatable if at the time the vote was taken the previous question on the proposition voted on had been ordered (44 S.J. 1 C.S. 219 (1935)).

The motion to reconsider the vote on the passage of a bill must be made on the same day the bill was passed to engrossment or on the next succeeding legislative day (46 S.J. Reg. 1129 (1939)).

A bill may be recalled from the House before motion is made to reconsider vote on its passage (46 S.J. Reg. 1209 (1939)).

The vote by which a conference report has been adopted by the Senate may be reconsidered by the Senate and the bill recalled from the Governor although the bill has been enrolled, signed by the presiding officers of each House, and presented to the Governor (46 S.J. Reg. 1487 (1939)).

Debate of motion to reconsider vote by which main question ordered is not in order (47 S.J. Reg. 2258 (1941)).

A motion to reconsider a vote must be made on the same day the vote is taken or on the next legislative day (49 S.J. Reg. 807 (1945)).

The motion to reconsider a vote may not be made by a member who is not recorded as having voted on the prevailing side if the vote was a "yea and nay" recorded vote (49 S.J. Reg. 1019, 1214 (1945)).

A motion to reconsider the vote by which a motion to table has prevailed may not be made (50 S.J. Reg. 805 (1947)).

A concurrent resolution to recall for further consideration a bill passed by the Senate is in accord with Senate Rule 6.10 and is privileged (51 S.J. 1 C.S. 120 (1950)). (See also Hinds' Precedents, 5,5669-5671.)

SPREADING MOTION TO RECONSIDER ON JOURNAL

Rule 6.11. At any time before the expiration of the next legislative day following that on which the vote was taken, a motion to reconsider a vote may be made by any Senator who is permitted by Rule 6.10 to make it,

RULE 6.12

and the maker of the motion may accompany it with a request that it be spread on the journal to be called up and acted on at a later time, which request shall be granted unless another Senator demands immediate action thereon. In case a motion to reconsider that has been spread upon the journal is not called up to be acted on by the Senate within five legislative days after it has been made, it shall not thereafter be called up or acted upon. Any such motion that has been made during the last six days of the session that has not been called up before the final 24 hours of the session shall not thereafter be called up or acted upon by the Senate. In all cases, a motion to reconsider shall be decided by a majority vote. (Former Rule 24)

DEMAND FOR IMMEDIATE RULING

Rule 6.12. Pending the consideration or discussion of any point of order before the presiding officer and the Senate, or either, any Senator may demand that the point of order be immediately decided, and if seconded by 10 Senators, the presiding officer shall submit the question: "Shall the point of order be now decided?" If a majority vote in favor of it, the point of order shall immediately be decided by the presiding officer, and if an appeal from the presiding officer's decision is taken, the appeal shall be immediately decided by the Senate without debate. (Former Rule 52)

Editorial Note

The President of the Senate is required by the rules of the Senate to decide questions of order, but he is not required to rule on the constitutionality of the substance or content of any proposed law, resolution, or amendment. He usually decides questions as to the constitutionality of a certain procedure or as to the Senate's constitutional jurisdiction, but he usually submits to the Senate for its decision questions as to the constitutionality of the substances or content of any proposal. (See also Rules 1.01 and 5.15 and notes following them.)

Note of Ruling

The constitutionality of a bill or resolution should not be ruled on by the presiding officer of the Senate (61 S.J. Reg. 2034 (1969)).

DISPENSE WITH READING OF PAPERS

Rule 6.13. When the reading of a paper is called for and the same is objected to by any member, it shall be determined by a majority vote of the Senate and without debate. (Former Rule 25)

RULE 6.14

Notes of Rulings

The Senate may determine whether a Senator who is explaining a bill prior to a vote on a motion to permit its introduction may read the bill in full (51 S.J. Reg. 502 (1949)).

Although the Senate on a previous occasion has ordered the full reading of a certain bill dispensed with, a full reading may be called for when the bill is again before the Senate for consideration and may be dispensed with only on order of the Senate (51 S.J. Reg. 503 (1949)).

A Senator addressing the Senate on the question of whether or not the Senate shall concur in the House amendments to a bill may read in full a legal opinion relating to the subject matter of the amendments unless the Senate orders its reading discontinued (51 S.J. Reg. 603-604 (1949)).

A second reading of an amendment in full may be dispensed with by order of the Senate (51 S.J. Reg. 625, 628 (1949)).

MODE OF STATING AND VOTING UPON QUESTIONS

Rule 6.14. All questions shall be distinctly put by the President and the members shall signify their assent or dissent by answering "yea" or "nay." (Former Rule 26)

Note of Ruling

After a roll call has been ordered and before the calling of the roll has commenced, it is not in order for a member to address the Senate (44 S.J. 2 C.S. 83 (1935)).

CALLS FOR YEAS AND NAYS REQUIRED

Rule 6.15. (a) Upon the final passage of all amendments proposed to the Constitution, all bills appropriating money or lands for any purpose, and all questions requiring a vote of two-thirds of the members elected, the presiding officer shall call for the yeas and nays, and they shall be entered in the journal. Upon all other questions requiring a vote of two-thirds of the members present, including a motion to suspend the rules, the presiding officer shall determine if there is objection and, if so, call for the yeas and nays, but they shall not be entered into the journal unless required under Subsection (b) of this rule. If no objection is made, the journal entry shall reflect a unanimous consent vote of the members present without necessity of a roll call of yeas and nays. (Former Rule 82)

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(b) At the desire of any three members present, the yeas and nays shall be entered on the journal, and the names of the members present and not voting shall be recorded immediately after those voting in the affirmative and negative, and such members shall be counted in determining the presence of a quorum. (Constitution, Article III, Section 12) (Former Rule 29(a))

(c) A member must be on the floor of the Senate or in an adjacent room or hallway on the same level as the Senate floor or gallery in order to vote; but a member who is out of the Senate when a record vote is taken and who wishes to be recorded shall be permitted to do so provided:

(1) the member was out of the Senate temporarily, having been recorded earlier as present;

(2) the vote is submitted to the Secretary of the Senate prior to adjournment or recess to another calendar day; and

(3) the recording of the member's vote does not change the result as announced by the chair.

(d) Once begun, a roll call may not be interrupted for any reason.

Editorial Note

Verification of a "yea and nay" vote is not provided for by any rule, but when a vote is close, it has been the practice for the presiding officer to order a verification when requested by any member to do so.

MEMBERS REFUSING TO ANSWER RECORDED PRESENT

Rule 6.16. Upon a roll call of the Senate, should any member who is on the floor of the Senate fail or refuse to answer the call of the roll, the Secretary of the Senate shall, under the direction of the President of the Senate, record such member as present. (Former Rule 30)

PAIRED VOTES

Rule 6.17. If a member who is absent desires to be recorded on a pending question, the member may cast a paired vote by signing a pair slip which indicates the member's "yea" or "nay" vote with a member who is present and casting an opposite vote, if the member who is present so desires. Pair slips must be signed by both the absent and present member and filed with the Secretary of the Senate before the vote. The paired votes of the present and absent members shall be recorded as an expression of opinion on the matter considered but shall not be counted in the total of votes for or against the measure or motion. However, the member present shall be counted to make a quorum. (Former Rule 29(b))

RULE 6.18

LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR TO GIVE CASTING VOTE

Rule 6.18. If the Senate be equally divided on any question, the Lieutenant Governor, if present, shall give the casting vote. (Constitution, Article IV, Section 16) (Former Rule 27)

Editorial Note

A vote on a motion to refer a resolution was yeas 15, nays 15. Lieutenant Governor Davidson voted "nay" and declared the motion lost. A second vote was taken on a motion to refer to another committee and resulted in a tie. Lieutenant Governor A. B. Davidson voted "nay" and declared the motion lost (32 S.J. Reg. 39 (1911)).

EFFECT OF TIE VOTE WHEN LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR ABSENT

Rule 6.19. If the Senate is equally divided on any question when the Lieutenant Governor is not present, such question or motion shall be lost. (Former Rule 28)

VETOED BILLS

Rule 6.20. A vote of two-thirds of all members elected to the Senate shall be required for the passage of House bills that have been returned by the Governor with his objections, and a vote of two-thirds of the members of the Senate present shall be required for the passage of Senate bills that have been returned by the Governor with his objections. (Constitution, Article IV, Section 14) (Former Rule 31(b))

Note of Ruling

A specific case in which the vote of yeas and nays did not pass the bill over the Governor's veto is found at 47 S.J. Reg. 2748 (1941).

ADJOURNMENT

Rule 6.21. A motion to adjourn or recess shall always be in order and shall be decided without debate, and the Senate may adjourn or recess while operating under the previous question. (Former Rule 49)

RULE 6.21

Editorial Note

The motion to recess or adjourn is not debatable, and the maker of either motion may not hold the floor to the exclusion of other Senators who might want to move to adjourn or recess to a different hour. After a series of such motions has been made, the motions must be voted on immediately.

Notes of Rulings

Under Senate Rule 5.02 which states that "two-thirds of all of the Senators elected shall constitute a quorum but a smaller number may adjourn (or recess) from day to day," a motion to recess (or adjourn) until a later time on the same day is a proper motion (61 S.J. Reg. 945 (1969)).

The Legislature may repeal or set aside a resolution setting a date for sine die adjournment (42 S.J. Reg. 1656 (1931)).

A resolution setting a new time for sine die adjournment is in order and requires only a majority vote to adopt it (42 S.J. 2 C.S. 189 (1931)).

A motion to adjourn may not be made immediately after the defeat of a series of motions to adjourn and recess (51 S.J. Reg. 577 (1949)).

A motion to adjourn or recess is not a proper motion where further business has not been transacted by the Senate since a previous motion to adjourn or recess had been made and defeated (61 S.J. Reg. 1059 (1969)).

A concurrent resolution containing a provision that "no date for adjournment be fixed until the appropriation bills have been passed and all important measures upon the calendar have been disposed of" was held out of order by Lieutenant Governor Lynch Davidson, because it sought "to deny the Legislature its constitutional right to adjourn at any time it desires" (37 S.J. Reg. 392 (1921)).

The Legislature may repeal or set aside a resolution setting a future date and hour for sine die adjournment, and a resolution setting a new time for sine die adjournment is in order, and only a majority vote is required to adopt it (42 S.J. Reg. 1656, 1682 (1931)).

RULE 6.22

**ADJOURNMENT OF SENATE FOR MORE THAN
THREE DAYS**

Rule 6.22. The Senate shall not adjourn or recess for more than three days or to any other place than that in which it may be sitting, without the concurrence of the House of Representatives. (Constitution, Article III, Section 17) (Former Rule 49)

Note of Ruling

An adjournment from Thursday to Monday is not for more than three days, and consent of the House to such an adjournment by the Senate is not needed (49 S.J. Reg. 640 (1945)).

**ARTICLE VII
INTRODUCTION AND PASSAGE OF BILLS
CUSTODIAN OF BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS**

Rule 7.01. The Calendar Clerk shall be the official custodian of the bills and resolutions pending in the Senate, and the same may not be withdrawn from the custody of such clerk without the consent of the Senate. (Former Rule 85)

CAPTION RULE

Rule 7.02. Each bill must include a caption beginning with the words "A Bill to be Entitled an Act" to be followed by a brief statement that gives the Legislature and the public reasonable notice of the subject of the proposed measure. (Constitution, Article III, Sections 29 and 35) (Former Rule 72(a))

Notes of Rulings

An amendment that seeks to change "the age of persons eligible to vote" is germane to the caption (subject) of a joint resolution that "repeals the requirement that voters register annually" and since no amendment has been offered at the same stage of the resolution, it is a proper amendment (61 S.J. Reg. 720 (1969)).

An amendment that seeks to add an appropriation for another school is not germane to the caption (subject) of a bill that "makes a supplemental appropriation to The Coordinating Board, Texas College and University System for contracts with Baylor University College of Medicine" (61 S.J. 2 C.S. 179 (1969)).

An amendment that seeks to include a corporate income tax is germane to the caption (subject) of a bill (omnibus tax bill) to

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provide taxation for the operation of state government (62 S.J. Reg. 861 (1971)).

An amendment that provides for additional schools other than those submitted by the Governor as an emergency matter is not germane to caption (subject) of bill (62 S.J. Reg. 357 (1971)).

ANNOUNCEMENT OF STAGE OF BILL

Rule 7.03. The President shall, at each reading, announce whether the bill originated in the Senate or House of Representatives and whether it be the first, second, or third reading. (Former Rule 69)

FILING BILLS

Rule 7.04. (a) Beginning the first Monday after the general election preceding the next regular legislative session or within 30 days prior to any special session, it shall be in order to prefile with the Secretary of the Senate bills for introduction in that session.

(b) During the session bills may be filed for introduction with the Secretary at any time.

(c) Upon receipt of the bills the Secretary of the Senate shall number them and make them a matter of public record, available for distribution. Once a bill has been filed it may not be recalled. (Former Rules 70 and 86)

Notes of Rulings

The Senate may not grant by vote or by unanimous consent permission to a member to introduce a bill not within Governor's call (43 S.J. 1 C.S. 24 (1933)).

A point of order, made and sustained at a special session, that a bill (which has been read second time) is not within the Governor's call prevents any further consideration of it at that session (43 S.J. 2 C.S. 27 (1934)).

A bill making an appropriation for the activation of an agency to distribute surplus commodities to state hospitals and special schools and for certain other related purposes is within the call of the Governor for a special session "to make and to finance such appropriations as the Legislature may deem necessary for State hospitals and special schools . . ." (51 S.J. 1 C.S. 161 (1950)).

RULE 7.05

INTRODUCTION AND FIRST READING OF BILLS

Rule 7.05. (a) Senate bills shall be considered introduced when first read in the presence of the Senate.

(b) Except as otherwise provided in this rule, Senate bills filed for introduction, and House bills received by the Senate, shall be read on first reading at the appropriate point in the morning call within five legislative days after filing or receipt.

(c) During the last 30 days of a regular session, and during a called session, bills shall be read not later than the next legislative day after filing or receipt. (Former Rules 70 and 86)

REFERRAL OF BILLS

Rule 7.06. (a) The President shall refer each bill to a proper committee or standing subcommittee and shall cause such referral to be announced when the bill is first read.

(b) No action shall be taken on a bill accepting, rejecting, or amending it until the bill has been reported on by a committee. (Former Rules 70 and 86)

Editorial Notes

This rule clearly forbids tabling a bill that has not been reported from a committee. The practice of tabling a bill not properly before the Senate for consideration is not in accordance with good parliamentary practice, since the practice deprives the sponsors of a fair opportunity of protecting the life of the bill.

Lieutenant Governor Barry Miller declined to refer a bill that had been presented for introduction at a called session, holding that it was not covered by the call of the Governor (41 S.J. 5 C.S. 9, 14 (1930)). (See also Appendix under heading Jurisdiction — Special Sessions.)

Note of Ruling

A motion to re-refer a bill is in order at any time there is not another question already before the Senate for immediate consideration (51 S.J. Reg. 755-756 (1949)).

LIMITATIONS ON INTRODUCTION

Rule 7.07. (a) A bill may be introduced at any time during the first 60 calendar days of the regular session and may be referred to the proper committee and disposed of under the rules of the Senate. (No Former Rule)

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(b) Except as provided in Rule 7.08, no bill shall be introduced after the first 60 calendar days of the session. This provision may only be suspended by an affirmative vote of four-fifths of the members of the Senate. (Former Rule 87)

Note of Ruling

Refusal of the Senate to suspend the foregoing rule to permit the introduction of a bill does not prevent its being offered again for introduction later (43 S.J. Reg. 1656 (1933)).

CONSIDERATION OF EMERGENCY MATTERS

Rule 7.08. At any time during the session, resolutions, emergency appropriations, emergency matters specifically submitted by the Governor in special messages to the Legislature, and local bills (as defined in Rule 9.01) may be filed with the Secretary of the Senate, introduced and referred to the proper committee, and disposed of under the rules of the Senate. (Former Rule 86)

ANALYSIS OF FISCAL IMPLICATIONS OF BILL OR RESOLUTION

Rule 7.09. (a) For any statement or analysis required by this rule, the Senate Committee on Administration shall adopt such necessary forms and procedures as are required to ensure that the members of the Senate are informed as to the fiscal or actuarial impact of proposed legislation to the state or other unit of government.

(b) On any bill or resolution that proposes to change benefits or participation in benefits of a public retirement system or that would otherwise change the financial obligations of a public retirement system, there shall be attached an actuarial impact statement prepared by the State Pension Review Board.

(c) On any bill or joint resolution which authorizes or requires the expenditure or diversion of any state funds for any purpose, except the general appropriations bill, there shall be attached a fiscal note signed by the director of the Legislative Budget Board and outlining the fiscal implications and probable cost of the measure for the first five years after its passage, and a statement as to whether or not there will be a cost involved thereafter.

(d) On any bill or resolution that authorizes or requires a change in the sanctions applicable to adults convicted of felony crimes, there shall be attached a Criminal Justice Policy Impact Statement signed by the director

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of the Legislative Budget Board and outlining the estimated impact of the proposed policy changes on the programs and work load of state corrections agencies and on the demand for resources and services of those agencies.

(e) On any bill or resolution that authorizes or requires a change in the public school finance system, there shall be attached an Equalized Education Funding Impact Statement signed by the director of the Legislative Budget Board and outlining the estimated impact of the proposed policy changes on state equalized funding requirements and policies. (Former Rules 94.2, 94.3, 7.10, and 7.11)

**FORMAT OF BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS
REPORTED BY COMMITTEES**

Rule 7.10. (a) A committee may not report a bill or resolution to the Senate unless the bill or resolution complies with Subsection (b) of this rule.

(b) In any section of a bill or joint resolution that proposes to amend an existing statute or constitutional provision, language sought to be deleted must be bracketed and stricken through, and language sought to be added must be underlined. This requirement does not apply to:

(1) an appropriation bill;

(2) a local bill;

(3) a recodification bill;

(4) a redistricting bill;

(5) a section of a bill or joint resolution not purporting to amend an existing statute or constitutional provision;

(6) a section of a bill or joint resolution that revises the entire text of an existing statute or constitutional provision, to the extent that it would confuse rather than clarify to show deletions and additions; and

(7) a section of a bill or joint resolution providing for severability, nonseverability, emergency, or repeal of an existing statute or constitutional provision.

(c) The President may overrule a point of order raised as to a violation of Subsection (b) of this rule if the violation is typographical or minor and does not tend to deceive or mislead. (Former Rule 94.4)

(d) The Senate Enrolling Clerk may make certain technical corrections in bills and resolutions to conform the language to requirements of Subsection (b) of this rule and of the Texas Constitution. This subsection applies to misspelled words, mistakes in citations and internal references, numbering and reprinting errors, bracketing and underlining errors, mistakes in grammar and punctuation, and insufficient captions.

RULE 7.11

COMMITTEE SUBSTITUTE BILLS

Rule 7.11. (a) A committee may adopt and report a complete germane committee substitute containing the caption, enacting clause, and text of a bill or resolution in lieu of the original, in which event the complete substitute bill or resolution shall be laid before the Senate and shall be the matter before the Senate for its consideration instead of the original. If the substitute is defeated at any legislative stage, the bill or resolution is considered not passed. (Former Rule 84)

(b) If a point of order is raised and sustained that a committee substitute bill is not germane or contains provisions not germane to the original bill, the bill shall be returned for further consideration to the committee from which it was reported. If the committee desires to hear additional testimony, the bill shall be posted for public hearing according to the rules of the Senate and is subject to Rule 11.20.

PRINTING OF BILLS

Rule 7.12. (a) Every favorable committee report on a general bill made by a Senate committee shall be printed, unless the Senate on the same day it is reported or on the next legislative day shall order it not printed. Each committee report on a local bill shall be printed, unless the committee making the report recommends that it not be printed, in which case the committee's recommendations shall be effective as an order of the Senate that the report be not printed. A list of all bills on committee report ordered not printed by the Senate or ordered not printed by committee recommendation shall be listed by number, author, and caption and distributed to each member at the close of each day's business. Copies of all committee reports printed shall be placed on the desks of Senators on the same day the printed copies are delivered by the printer. No bill except local bills and bills ordered not printed by the Senate shall be considered by the Senate until a printed committee report has been on the desk of each Senator at least 24 hours. (Former Rule 74)

(b) Every committee report printing on a bill or resolution shall include:

(1) a copy of the committee report form showing the record vote by which the measure was reported, whether the measure was reported favorably or unfavorably, with amendment or with a substitute;

(2) a copy of the original bill or resolution, unless the committee reports a substitute measure;

(3) a copy of any substitute bill or resolution;

(4) a copy of each amendment adopted to the bill or resolution;

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(5) any fiscal note on the bill or resolution, including any updated fiscal note to reflect any change in fiscal implications made by amendment or substitute;

(6) any criminal justice impact statement, including any updated statement to reflect any change made by amendment or substitute;

(7) any education funding impact statement, including any updated statement to reflect any change made by amendment or substitute;

(8) any actuarial analysis, including any updated analysis to reflect any change made by amendment or substitute;

(9) a bill analysis, including any updated analysis to reflect any change made by amendment or substitute; and

(10) a list of witnesses testifying in favor, against, or on the bill or resolution.

Editorial Note

The rules governing the printing of bills also apply to the printing of concurrent and joint resolutions.

Notes of Rulings

Multigraphed copies of a bill are equivalent to printed copies so far as the 24-hour printing rule is concerned (42 S.J. Reg. 55 (1931)).

Setting a bill that has not been printed as a special order permits its consideration at the time for which it is set even though it has not been printed (43 S.J. 2 C.S. 96 (1934)).

A motion to recommit a bill is a proper substitute motion for a motion to not print a bill (55 S.J. Reg. 1546 (1957)).

**SUSPENSION OF RULE LIMITING
CONSIDERATION OF BILLS**

Rule 7.13. Except as otherwise provided in Rule 7.08, bills shall not be taken up, considered, or acted upon by the Senate during the first 60 calendar days of the session, unless this rule be suspended by the affirmative vote of four-fifths of the members of the Senate. (Former Rule 89)

Note of Ruling

A motion to suspend Section 5 of Article III of the Constitution to consider a bill during the first 60 days of a Regular Session

RULE 7.14

requires a vote of four-fifths of the members of the Senate (25) not four-fifths of the members present (59 S.J. Reg. 144 (1965)).

CONSIDERATION OF HOUSE BILL IN LIEU OF SENATE BILL ON SAME SUBJECT

Rule 7.14. When any Senate bill shall be reached on the calendar or shall be before the Senate for consideration, it shall be the duty of the President to give the place of such bill on the calendar to any House bill which has been referred to and reported from a committee of the Senate containing the same subject or to lay such House bill before the Senate to be considered in lieu of such Senate bill. (Former Rule 67)

Editorial Notes

The purpose of this rule is to save the time and labor of the Legislature by disposing of the most advanced legislation first. The House bill is not substituted for the Senate bill, but simply is considered instead of the Senate bill, which is displaced on the calendar by the House bill.

It is not necessary that the bills be identical if generally they cover the same subject and are directed to the same end.

Note of Ruling

A House bill that has been reported favorably and relates to the same subject as a Senate bill that has been reached on the calendar should be considered by Senate in lieu of the Senate bill if said House bill is "of the same general tenor" (38 S.J. Reg. 470 (1923)).

GERMANENESS

Rule 7.15. No motion or proposition on a subject different from that under consideration shall be admitted under color of amendment or as a substitute for the motion or proposition under debate. (Constitution, Article III, Section 30) (Former Rule 72(b))

Notes of Rulings

An amendment to a tax-raising measure, which amendment has for its purpose the reduction of appropriations already made is not germane (45 S.J. 2 C.S. 184-185 (1937)). (This ruling was sustained by the Senate by a vote of 15 to 14.)

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An amendment to the rural aid bill that has for its purpose a change in a general law is not in order (46 S.J. Reg. 1633 (1939)).

An amendment relative to maximum gross weight of trucks is not germane to bill regulating private motor carriers (46 S.J. Reg. 1732 (1939)).

An amendment to general bill to exempt one senatorial district from its provisions is not germane (46 S.J. Reg. 2142-2143 (1939)).

Amendment allocating penalties and interest collected on delinquent taxes to special county fund not germane to bill remitting penalties and interest (47 S.J. Reg. 801 (1941)).

An amendment must be germane to that portion of bill proposed to be amended (47 S.J. Reg. 1062 (1941)).

Amendment to restrict site for building, etc., held germane to bill providing for new office building (47 S.J. Reg. 2282 (1941)).

Amendment to change general law not germane to bill primary purposes of which are to allocate and to appropriate certain revenues (48 S.J. Reg. 420 (1943)).

An amendment to place a tax on fuel used in aircraft is not in order to a Senate bill to exempt certain fuels from tax imposed by motor fuel tax law (49 S.J. Reg. 537 (1945)).

An amendment to increase franchise tax of any corporation availing itself of bill's provisions is germane to bill to increase rights and powers of certain corporations (49 S.J. Reg. 751 (1945)).

An amendment to require payment of all taxes due by automobile owner as prerequisite for obtaining license for car is not germane to bill to require only the payment of property taxes on car as prerequisite for license (49 S.J. Reg. 880 (1945)).

An amendment prescribing a penalty for effecting a sale of liability insurance by misrepresentation that the law requires such insurance of all automobile drivers is not germane to a bill relating to the financial responsibility of drivers (50 S.J. Reg. 976 (1947)).

An amendment (which is in effect a complete substitute bill) that provides a system of civil service regulations and also a system of retirement of state employees is germane to a bill

RULE 7.15

providing only for a state employees retirement system (50 S.J. Reg. 1006 (1947)).

An amendment to exempt one county and one senatorial district from the provisions of a joint resolution, the original purpose of which is to increase the compensation of all members of the Legislature, is not germane (50 S.J. Reg. 1483 (1947)).

An amendment prescribing a minimum allocation to school districts from a certain fund is not germane to a bill the purpose of which is only to create the fund (51 S.J. Reg. 338 (1949)).

An amendment prescribing a penalty for practitioners of healing arts receiving rebates is germane to bill prescribing minimum basic qualifications of such practitioners (51 S.J. Reg. 729 (1949)).

The amendment of a general appropriation bill by inserting therein additional matter creating a new medical college or branch of The University of Texas is not permissible (51 S.J. Reg. 1126 (1949)). [Note.—Lieutenant Governor Shivers supplemented this ruling with the further statement that in his opinion it would be permissible to insert in a general appropriation bill a specific appropriation to be used by the University Board of Regents to establish another medical department or branch and to include with the appropriation so inserted detailed directions to the board for spending the appropriation for that purpose pursuant to the pre-existing law authorizing said board to “establish the departments of a first-class University.”]

An amendment that seeks to transfer a state university from the board of regents, state senior colleges, that includes the university in the subject of the bill is germane to the bill that seeks to transfer another state university from the same board (61 S.J. Reg. 204 (1969)).

An amendment that seeks to amend a bill setting up a “Memorial for John F. Kennedy in Dallas” by changing the procedures for setting up the “Commission” and eliminates the appropriation of state funds therefor is germane to the subject of the bill (61 S.J. Reg. 520 (1969)).

An amendment that seeks to amend a bill setting up a “Memorial for John F. Kennedy in Dallas” by striking all below the enacting clause and setting up a “Commission to Memorialize

RULE 7.15

all native and adopted Texans” is not germane to the caption (subject) of the bill (61 S.J. Reg. 521 (1969)).

An amendment that seeks to amend a joint resolution “to repeal the requirement that voters register annually” which sets an effective date therefor is not a proper amendment to the resolution when an amendment has previously been adopted setting such date at the same stage of the resolution (61 S.J. Reg. 693 (1969)).

An amendment that seeks to set up procedures and funds in other geographical areas of the state for “The Texas Technical Institute” is not a proper amendment to a bill which changes the name of the James Connally Technical Institute of Texas A&M University to “The Texas Technical Institute” and sets specific locations therefor (61 S.J. Reg. 708 (1969)).

An amendment that seeks to change “the age of persons eligible to vote” is germane to the caption (subject) of a joint resolution that “repeals the requirement that voters register annually” and since no amendment has been offered at the same stage of the resolution, it is a proper amendment (61 S.J. Reg. 720 (1969)).

An amendment that seeks to amend a section of the bill which has been amended to provide for the role and scope of the Texas State Technical Institute may not be amended again to provide other roles thereof at the same stage of the bill (61 S.J. Reg. 857 (1969)).

An amendment that seeks to add an appropriation for another school is not germane to the caption (subject) of a bill that “makes a supplemental appropriation to The Coordinating Board, Texas College and University System for contracts with Baylor University College of Medicine” (61 S.J. 2 C.S. 179 (1969)).

An amendment that seeks to include a corporate income tax is germane to the caption (subject) of a bill (omnibus tax bill) to provide taxation for the operation of state government (62 S.J. Reg. 861 (1971)).

An amendment that provides for additional schools other than those submitted by the Governor as an emergency matter is not germane to caption (subject) of bill (62 S.J. Reg. 357 (1971)).

An amendment that seeks to amend a section of the bill that has been previously amended at the same stage of the bill is not a proper amendment (62 S.J. Reg. 1168 (1971)).

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An amendment that seeks to amend other sections of the Election Code is not germane to a bill to “enact temporary provisions relating to method of conducting and financing primary elections” (62 S.J. 1 C.S. 19 (1971)).

AMENDMENTS TO TAX BILLS OR SUNSET BILLS

Rule 7.16. No amendment shall be considered to any tax bill or sunset bill on second reading unless the subject matter it entails has been discussed at a Senate committee meeting at which the bill was heard. (Former Rule 72.1)

MOTION TO PASS A BILL TO SECOND READING IS NOT NECESSARY

Rule 7.17. No motion is necessary to pass a bill to its second reading. The main question on the second reading of the bill shall be, if a Senate bill, “Shall this bill be engrossed and passed to a third reading?” and if it be a House bill, “Shall this bill pass to a third reading?” (Former Rule 71)

Note of Ruling

A motion to pass to third reading a bill not pending before the Senate is not in order (45 S.J. Reg. 1231 (1937)).

READING OF BILL ON THREE SEVERAL DAYS

Rule 7.18. No bill shall have the force of a law until it has been read on three several days in each House and free discussion allowed thereon, but in case of imperative public necessity (which necessity shall be stated in a preamble or in the body of the bill), four-fifths of the House in which the bill may be pending may suspend this rule, the yeas and nays being taken on the question of suspension and entered upon the journals. (Constitution, Article III, Section 32) (Former Rules 68 and 33)

Editorial Notes

“Four-fifths of the Senate” means four-fifths of the members present, provided a quorum is present.

“Four-fifths of the House in which the bill may be pending” has been interpreted repeatedly to mean four-fifths of all of the Senators present, a quorum being present.

RULE 7.19

Notes of Rulings

A motion to suspend the constitutional rule and Senate Rule 7.18 requiring bills to be read on three several days may be made although the same motion has been made and defeated on the same bill on the same legislative day (55 S.J. Reg. 1561 (1957)).

Only four-fifths of those present are required to suspend constitutional rule requiring bills to be read on three several days (42 S.J. Reg. 253 (1931)).

A motion to suspend the constitutional rule and Senate rule requiring bills to be read on three several days may be made although the same motion has been made and defeated on the same legislative day (55 S.J. Reg. 1561 (1957)).

For ruling of Lieutenant Governor Shivers during Regular Session, 50th Legislature, relative to allowance of "free discussion" on a bill, see notes on rulings following Senate Rule 51.

ADOPTION OF AMENDMENT ON THIRD READING

Rule 7.19. No amendment shall be adopted at the third reading of a bill without the consent of two-thirds of the members present. (Former Rule 75)

LIMITATIONS ON APPROPRIATIONS BILLS

Rule 7.20. Unless within the authority of a resolution or resolutions adopted pursuant to Article VIII, Section 22(b), of the Constitution, it is not in order for the Senate to consider for final passage on third reading, on motion to concur in House amendments, or on motion to adopt a conference committee report a bill appropriating funds from the State Treasury in an amount that, when added to amounts previously appropriated by bills finally passed by both Houses and sent to the comptroller or due to be sent to the comptroller, would exceed the limit on appropriations established under Chapter 316, Subchapter A, Government Code. (Former Rule 94.1)

HOUSE AMENDMENTS TO SENATE BILLS

Rule 7.21. If a Senate bill is returned with House amendments, all House amendments must be printed and laid on each member's desk for 24 hours prior to a motion to concur. (Former Rules 74a and 77)

RULE 7.22

Editorial Note

The Editor has found no instance of a Senate bill being substituted in the House and then coming back to the Senate and taking the course in the Senate of a bill originating in the House.

Notes of Rulings

A point of order raised by Senator Caldwell against a report of conference committee on the ground that the House amendments to the bill (S.B. 147) constituted a complete substitute bill and should therefore take the course of a newly received House bill in the Senate was overruled (36 S.J. Reg. 1023 (1919)).

Multigraphed copies of a bill are equivalent to printed copies so far as the 24-hour printing rule is concerned (42 S.J. Reg. 55 (1931)).

DEFEATED BILL

Rule 7.22. After a bill has been considered and defeated by either branch of the Legislature, no bill containing the same substance shall be passed into a law during the same session. (Constitution, Article III, Section 34) (Former Rule 83)

Editorial Note

For an exhaustive ruling by Lieutenant Governor Stevenson on the effect on other bills on the same subject of the defeat of one bill on that subject, see 46 S.J. Reg. 666-671 (1939).

Notes of Rulings

Defeat of an amendment containing same substance as a bill does not prevent consideration of the bill (35 S.J. Reg. 915 (1917)).

A joint resolution containing same substance as one that fails to pass in the House may be considered and passed by Senate (35 S.J. Reg. 1140-1148 (1917)).

Defeat of a House bill in the House does not necessarily make an amendment having the same effect as the bill out of order in the Senate (42 S.J. Reg. 1565 (1931)).

A bill substantially the same as one held unconstitutional by Supreme Court may not be considered in Senate (44 S.J. Reg. 953 (1935)).

RULE 7.23

Consideration of a bill to create a textbook committee is not in order after the House has defeated a bill containing same substance (48 S.J. Reg. 873 (1943)).

**SIGNING OF BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS BY
PRESIDING OFFICER**

Rule 7.23. The President of the Senate or the presiding officer shall, in the presence of the Senate, sign all bills and joint resolutions passed by the Legislature. The titles of all such bills and resolutions shall be publicly read, and the fact of the signing shall be entered on the journal. (Constitution, Article III, Section 38) (Former Rule 76)

SEVENTY-TWO-HOUR RULE

Rule 7.24. (a) No bill shall be considered, unless it has been first referred to a committee and reported thereon, and no bill shall be passed which has not been presented and referred to and reported from a committee at least three days before the final adjournment of the Legislature. (Constitution, Article III, Section 37) (Former Rule 73)

(b) No bill shall be passed which has not been presented and referred to and reported from a Senate committee at least three days before the final adjournment of the Legislature. It shall require a vote of four-fifths of the members present to suspend this rule.

TWENTY-FOUR-HOUR RULE

Rule 7.25. No vote shall be taken upon the passage of any bill within the last 24 hours of the session unless it be to correct an error therein, concur in House amendments to Senate bills, or adopt a conference committee report. It shall require a vote of four-fifths of members present to suspend this rule. (Former Rule 73)

Note of Ruling

The 24-hour rule that prohibits a vote on a bill during the last 24 hours of a session of the Legislature makes further consideration and debate of the bill out of order when the 24th hour before final adjournment has arrived (44 S.J. Reg. 1819 (1935)).

RULE 8.01

ARTICLE VIII PETITIONS AND RESOLUTIONS

PROCEDURAL RULES

Rule 8.01. Every resolution that requires the approval of the Governor shall be subject to the rules that govern the proceedings on bills. (Former Rule 78(a))

Editorial Notes

Due to the special provision in the Constitution excepting resolutions relating to adjournment and to another special provision making it the duty of each House to adopt its own rules of procedure, concurrent resolutions relating to adjournment, and probably those adopting or suspending joint rules or relating to legislative procedure do not require the approval of the Governor.

Joint resolutions proposing amendments to the State Constitution do not require the Governor's approval.

Notes of Rulings

An appropriation cannot be made by resolution (45 S.J. Reg. 570 (1937)).

A resolution attempting to amend a general law is not in order (45 S.J. 1 C.S. 101 (1937)).

REFERRAL TO COMMITTEE

Rule 8.02. Petitions, concurrent and joint resolutions, and resolutions setting or defining legislative or state policy or amending the Senate Rules shall be referred to an appropriate standing committee when introduced and shall not be considered immediately unless the Senate so directs by a two-thirds vote of the members present. The motion to consider such petition or resolution immediately is not debatable. (Former Rule 78(b))

Editorial Note

A Senate or a concurrent resolution providing for a rule suspension or the carrying out of a particular procedure authorized by the rules is usually regarded as privileged and is considered when introduced without a vote being taken to consider immediately. (See also note of ruling following Rule 6.10.)

RULE 8.03*Notes of Rulings*

Senate resolution that reflects on member of House may not be considered by Senate (35 S.J. 3 C.S. 1002 (1917)).

A Senate resolution which does not require the approval of both Houses may be adopted at a special session, although it relates to a subject not submitted by the Governor (41 S.J. 3 C.S. (1929)).

The only changes that can be made in a bill by resolution are corrections of typographical or clerical errors (43 S.J. Reg. 1946 (1933)). A House concurrent resolution which has been referred to a Senate standing committee during a called session, may, under a suspension of rules, be taken up and considered and adopted although no report on it has ever been submitted by the chairman of the committee to which it was referred. (See procedure had on H.C.R. 5, 51 S.J. 1 C.S. 114 (1950)).

A motion to suspend the regular order of business to consider a resolution immediately is not debatable (54 S.J. Reg. 1433 (1955)).

A motion to take up and consider a resolution is not debatable but a limited explanation of the resolution to which the motion applies is permissible (55 S.J. Reg. 1596 (1957)).

A corrective resolution that seeks to correct a wrong section reference in a bill does not change the language or meaning of the bill (61 S.J. Reg. 1873 (1969)).

A congratulatory resolution when offered is not debatable and therefore may be considered immediately or referred to a committee by the presiding officer of the Senate (61 S.J. 1 C.S. 124 (1969)).

A resolution on which Senate rules have been suspended for consideration thereof does not have to be referred to and considered by a committee (62 S.J. 3 C.S. 125 (1972)).

CONGRATULATORY, MEMORIAL, AND COURTESY RESOLUTIONS

Rule 8.03. Congratulatory and memorial petitions and resolutions, after a brief explanation by the author or sponsor, shall be considered immediately without debate unless otherwise ordered by a majority of the members present. Upon request by any member, the presiding officer shall, at an appropriate time during the proceedings, recognize guests of such member

RULE 8.04

in the Senate Chamber or gallery. Any member may request and the Secretary of the Senate shall provide a maximum of five copies of a courtesy recognition certificate for each person or group so recognized by the presiding officer. (Former Rule 79)

Note of Ruling

A congratulatory resolution when offered is not debatable and therefore may be considered immediately or referred to a committee by the presiding officer of the Senate (61 S.J. 1 C.S. 124 (1969)).

DEFEATED RESOLUTION

Rule 8.04. After a resolution has been considered and defeated by either branch of the Legislature, no resolution containing the same substance shall be passed into a law during the same session. (Constitution, Article III, Section 34) (Former Rule 83) See note to Rule 7.23.

ARTICLE IX LOCAL BILLS

DEFINITION OF LOCAL BILL

Rule 9.01. A local bill is defined for the purposes of this article as an Act the provisions of which relate to or affect directly a defined locality, district, or section of the state and which do not include or require any appropriation out of state funds, which do not affect any state policies, and which do not affect directly the state at large and the operation of which is confined solely to a particular locality, district, or section of the state. (Former Rule 88)

INTRODUCTION AND CONSIDERATION OF LOCAL BILLS

Rule 9.02. The constitutional procedure with reference to the introduction, reference to a committee, and the consideration of bills set forth in Article III, Section 5, of the Constitution, shall not apply to local bills herein defined, and the same may be introduced, referred, reported, and acted upon at any time under the general rules and order of business of the Senate. (Former Rule 88)

RULE 9.03

LOCAL AND UNCONTESTED CALENDAR

Rule 9.03. (a) At times designated by the Senate, the Senate shall meet in session to consider local and uncontested bills and resolutions listed on a calendar certified by the Administration Committee.

(b) The calendar must be placed on the desks of the members of the Senate no later than noon of the day preceding the session at which the legislation on the calendar is to be considered.

(c) A bill or resolution may not be considered if any two or more members of the Senate object in writing before the bill or resolution is laid out for passage on the local calendar or if an amendment other than a standing committee amendment is offered.

(d) The bills and resolutions shall be considered on second and/or third reading in the order in which they are listed on the calendar, and no motion to suspend the regular order of business is required. (Former Rule 14.1(a), (d), (e), (f))

REFERRAL TO ADMINISTRATION COMMITTEE

Rule 9.04. (a) All local and uncontested bills and resolutions shall be referred to the Administration Committee for consideration on the Local and Uncontested Calendar.

(b) Senate Rule 11.10, Quorum of Committee, shall not apply to the Administration Committee when it is meeting for the specific and limited purpose of preparing and certifying the local calendar.

(c) The Chair of the Administration Committee may appoint a subcommittee consisting of not less than three members to prepare and certify the Local and Uncontested Calendar.

(d) The Administration Committee may set a time after which application for placement on the Local and Uncontested Calendar may not be accepted. (Former Rule 14.1(b), (g))

**BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS NOT QUALIFIED
FOR CONSIDERATION ON THE LOCAL
AND UNCONTESTED CALENDAR**

Rule 9.05. The Administration Committee may not consider a bill or resolution for placement on the Local and Uncontested Calendar unless:

(1) the sponsor of the bill or resolution applies for placement on the Local and Uncontested Calendar and submits 14 copies of the bill or resolution to the committee; and

RULE 9.06

(2) the Chair of the standing committee from which the bill or resolution was reported submits a written request for the placement on the Local and Uncontested Calendar. (Former Rule 14.1(b))

BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS PROHIBITED FROM PLACEMENT ON THE LOCAL AND UNCONTESTED CALENDAR

Rule 9.06. The Administration Committee may not place a bill or resolution on the Local and Uncontested Calendar if it:

(1) creates a new department or subdivision of a department unless the bill or resolution is purely local in nature and does not require the expenditure of state funds; or

(2) contains an appropriation; or

(3) is contested. (Former Rule 14.1(c))

SUSPENSION OF LOCAL CALENDAR RULES

Rule 9.07. No provision of the Local Calendar Rules may be suspended except by the unanimous consent of the members present. (Former Rule 14.1(h))

ARTICLE X AMENDMENTS TO THE CONSTITUTION

JOINT RESOLUTIONS SUBJECT TO RULES GOVERNING BILLS

Rule 10.01. Joint resolutions proposing amendments to the Constitution shall be subject to rules that govern the proceedings on bills. They shall, in all cases, be read on three several days. (Former Rule 80)

VOTES REQUIRED TO AMEND ON THIRD READING AND TO PASS CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENTS

Rule 10.02. Amendments on third reading to joint resolutions proposing constitutional amendments shall require an affirmative vote of two-thirds of the members present. Final passage shall require a vote of two-thirds of the members elected to the Senate. (Former Rule 80)

Editorial Note

The opinion of Attorney General Cureton, dated May 17, 1913, relative to the validity of an appropriation section in a joint resolution and to the mode and manner of amending the Constitution, holds that Section 1 of Article 17 of the Constitution provides a complete formula for proposal of constitutional

RULE 10.03

amendments and that any rule or resolution attempting to limit, add to, or modify that formula is null and void.

Note of Ruling

A joint resolution that receives a vote of two-thirds of all the members of the Senate on being read second time is not finally passed by the Senate and must take the full course of a bill (44 S.J. Reg. 670 (1935)).

**FAILURE OF JOINT RESOLUTION TO BE ADOPTED
ON THIRD READING**

Rule 10.03. When a joint resolution has failed adoption on third reading, it shall not be considered again during that session. (Former Rule 81)

**ARTICLE XI
COMMITTEES**

APPOINTMENT OF COMMITTEES

Rule 11.01. All committees and standing subcommittees shall be appointed by the President of the Senate, unless otherwise directed by the Senate. (Former Rule 93)

LIST OF SPECIAL AND STANDING COMMITTEES

Rule 11.02. At the beginning of each regular session, the President shall appoint the following special committees and standing committees with the number of members indicated: (Former Rule 94)

SPECIAL COMMITTEES

- (1) Committee on Administration (7 members)
- (2) Committee on Nominations (7 members)

STANDING COMMITTEES

- (1) Committee on Criminal Justice (7 members)
- (2) Committee on Economic Development (11 members)
- (3) Committee on Education (11 members)
- (4) Committee on Finance (13 members)
- (5) Committee on Health and Human Services (9 members)
- (6) Committee on Intergovernmental Relations (11 members)

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- (7) Committee on Jurisprudence (7 members)
- (8) Committee on Natural Resources (11 members)
- (9) Committee on State Affairs (13 members)
- (10) Committee on International Relations, Trade, and Technology (9 members)

OTHER SPECIAL COMMITTEES

Rule 11.03. (a) The President may appoint additional special committees and may appoint standing subcommittees within committees including subcommittees of the Committee of the Whole Senate. The number of members of these committees and subcommittees shall be determined by the President. (Former Rule 94(b))

(b) The President may direct that a subcommittee of the Whole Senate appointed under this rule report directly to the Senate concerning any matter within its jurisdiction.

CHAIR AND VICE-CHAIR OF STANDING COMMITTEES AND STANDING SUBCOMMITTEES

Rule 11.04. The President shall designate the chair and vice-chair of each standing committee and of each standing subcommittee appointed by the President. (Former Rule 94(c))

LIMITATIONS ON MEMBERSHIP OF COMMITTEES

Rule 11.05. A Senator's appointment to any committee or subcommittee, standing, special, select, statutory, or otherwise, is terminated if the Senator is not renominated to the Senate. (Former Rule 94(c))

APPOINTMENT OF SUBCOMMITTEES WITHIN A STANDING COMMITTEE

Rule 11.06. The chair of a standing committee may appoint subcommittees within a standing committee as the chair deems necessary to accomplish the work of the committee. (No Former Rule)

RECOMMENDATIONS OF COMMITTEES

Rule 11.07. All reports of standing committees shall be advisory only, except that a recommendation in a report that a bill which is a local bill be not printed shall be effective as an order of the Senate that the bill be not printed. A recommendation in a report that a bill which is a general bill be not printed shall be advisory only, and the bill shall nevertheless be printed unless the Senate on the same day or the next legislative day orders the bill not printed, as provided in Rule 7.12. (Former Rule 91)

RULE 11.08

Note of Ruling

A motion to recommit a bill is a proper substitute motion for a motion to not print a bill (55 S.J. Reg. 1546 (1957)).

RULES GOVERNING COMMITTEE PROCEDURES

Rule 11.08. (a) At its initial meeting each committee and subcommittee shall adopt permanent rules governing its procedures.

(b) Where applicable the rules of the Senate apply to committee proceedings, and a Senate rule prevails over a conflicting committee rule.

(c) Committee rules must include but are not limited to provisions governing written records of attendance, lack of a quorum, records of meetings, bill referral, bill setting, order of hearing bills, public hearings, subcommittee reports, minority reports, time limits on debate, and provisions for news coverage. (Former Rule 101.1)

RECORD OF COMMITTEE ATTENDANCE

Rule 11.09. At all meetings of the Senate committees, the chair shall call the roll of the members and cause to be made a record of those present and the absentees, together with the excuses, if any, of such absentees. (Former Rule 102)

QUORUM OF COMMITTEE

Rule 11.10. A majority of any committee shall constitute a quorum, and no action shall be taken upon any bill in the absence of a quorum. At any stated meeting of the committee, if a roll call discloses lack of a quorum, the members present may order the names of the unexcused absentees turned over to the Sergeant-at-Arms of the Senate whose duty it shall be to secure promptly the attendance of such absent members. The Sergeant-at-Arms shall have the same authority conferred on him or her under the rules of the Senate as when the Senate is operating under a call. (Former Rule 106)

PUBLIC NOTICE OF COMMITTEE MEETINGS

Rule 11.11. (a) No committee or subcommittee, except a conference committee, shall meet without at least 24 hours public notice.

(b) Each committee and subcommittee shall meet regularly at an established time and place and shall give public notice at least 24 hours in advance for special meetings.

(c) The chair of each committee and subcommittee shall notify the Secretary of the Senate immediately after the time and place for a committee

RULE 11.12

meeting has been fixed or a meeting has been cancelled. The Secretary shall post notice of the time and place of the meeting on a bulletin board located outside the Secretary of the Senate's office. (Former Rule 103)

MINUTES OF COMMITTEE MEETINGS

Rule 11.12. (a) The chair of each committee and subcommittee shall keep or cause to be kept under the chair's direction an accurate record of the proceedings of his or her committee, and the same shall be open for inspection to any member of the Legislature and to the public. Each committee meeting shall be recorded on magnetic tape. (Former Rule 104)

(b) Each standing committee and subcommittee shall employ a committee clerk and, as determined by the Administration Committee, other staff necessary to coordinate and record the activities of the committee. Such committee clerks, staff, or any employee shall in no way be related to any member of the current Texas Legislature or be related to the person with the power of appointment for that position. (Former Rule 104)

(c) It shall be the duty of the committee clerk, with the assistance of other committee staff members, to keep a permanent, accurate written record of committee proceedings and to transcribe the magnetic tape recordings of committee hearings as ordered by the committee or subcommittee. It shall be the responsibility of the committee clerk to see that one copy of the transcript of proceedings and one copy of the permanent record be kept in the committee files, one copy of each be given to the Secretary of the Senate, and three copies of each be placed in the Legislative Reference Library. Such records shall be a matter of public record. (Former Rule 104)

(d) A copy of the record or minutes of each committee meeting must be filed with the Secretary of the Senate not later than seven days after the day on which the meeting was held. (No Former Rule)

Note of Ruling

A report on a bill that was considered at a committee meeting at which a quorum of the committee was not present (as shown by the minutes of the committee) may not be received by the Senate (46 S.J. Reg. 1548 (1939)).

COMMITTEE REPORTS

Rule 11.13. (a) The chair of a committee shall sign and file with the Secretary of the Senate a written report showing the committee's final action on bills and resolutions considered by the committee. In the chair's absence the vice-chair shall sign and file the report.

RULE 11.14

(b) The report must be filed with the Secretary of the Senate within three calendar days after the final action is taken, Sundays and days the Senate is not in session excluded. If the report is not filed within the three-day limit, three members of the committee who were present when the final action was taken may file the report without the signature of the chair or vice-chair. (Former Rule 107(b))

(c) The Secretary of the Senate shall note on the committee report the date and time the report was filed and forward the report to be printed in compliance with Rule 7.12.

Notes of Rulings

A committee report properly signed, submitted, and received is conclusive as to its contents (42 S.J. 1 C.S. 718 (1931)). (See also notes of rulings following Rule 11.16.)

The chair may not go behind a committee report to ascertain if proceedings in the committee were regular (42 S.J. Reg. 1564, 1693 (1931)).

Point of order as to validity of committee's action on bill may be made when bill is not before Senate for immediate consideration (49 S.J. Reg. 347 (1945)).

A committee report can only be submitted during the morning call unless the member has the unanimous consent of the members of the Senate and he may not interrupt a member speaking for or against a bill or resolution for that purpose unless the member speaking yields the floor for that specific purpose (61 S.J. 1 C.S. 124 (1969)).

CONSIDERATION OF BILLS IN COMMITTEES

Rule 11.14. It shall be in order for committees to consider bills and resolutions at any time during the session, make reports thereon, and file the same with the Senate; provided, however, that no Senate committee or conference committee may meet while the Senate is meeting, except by unanimous consent of the members present. (Former Rule 108 and No Former Rule)

CONSIDERATION OF HOUSE BILLS

Rule 11.15. It shall be the duty of each committee of the Senate when there has been referred to it or is before it for consideration a Senate bill and a House bill containing the same subject to consider first and report upon the House bill. (Former Rule 70(b))

RULE 11.16

VOTES OF COMMITTEE REQUIRED TO REPORT FAVORABLY

Rule 11.16. No bill or resolution shall be reported favorably unless it has received the affirmative vote of a majority of the membership of the committee to which it was referred, except as provided in Rule 11.18. (Former Rule 108)

Note of Ruling

In absence of a Senate rule or resolution suspending it, the suspension of Section 5 of Article III relating to consideration of bills in committee requires separate vote for each bill (42 S.J. Reg. 167 (1931)).

UNFAVORABLE VOTE OF COMMITTEE

Rule 11.17. When a motion to report a bill or resolution unfavorably receives the affirmative vote of a majority of the members of the committee to which it was referred, except as provided in Rule 11.18, the bill or resolution is dead. (Former Rule 107)

MINORITY REPORTS

Rule 11.18. (a) If a motion to report a bill or resolution unfavorably receives an affirmative vote of a majority of the members of a committee, a favorable minority report may be made. The minority report must be signed by three members of the committee if the committee is composed of less than 11 members or four members if the committee has 11 or more members. The members signing the report must have been present and voted against the motion to report unfavorably.

(b) The minority report must be filed with the Secretary of the Senate within two calendar days after the vote was taken, Sundays and days the Senate is not in session excluded.

(c) The sponsor of a bill or resolution for which a minority report is filed or a member signing the minority report must move to have the bill or resolution placed on the calendar within 10 calendar days after the date on which the committee's vote was taken. An affirmative vote of two-thirds of the members present is required for the motion to carry. If the motion fails or is not made within the time allowed, the bill or resolution is dead and may not be considered again during the session. (Former Rule 109)

Note of Ruling

Bills reported adversely but with a favorable minority report are not to be printed except on an order of the Senate (38 S.J. Reg. 646 (1923)).

RULE 11.19

PUBLIC HEARINGS

Rule 11.19. (a) No bill may be reported to the Senate before it has been the subject of an open public hearing before a committee or subcommittee. Notice of the hearing on the bill must be posted in a public place at least 24 hours before the hearing is to begin. The chair shall afford reasonable opportunity to interested parties to appear and testify at the hearing.

(b) The chair shall require all parties appearing at the hearing to swear or affirm that the testimony they give to the committee or subcommittee is true and correct.

(c) Any Senator, including one who is not a member of the committee, may question a witness at a hearing. This right shall not be construed to abridge the chair's right to provide others an opportunity to be heard or to entitle any Senator more rights than those afforded a member of the committee.

(d) When possible a person registered as a lobbyist and representing a client's interest at a public hearing shall submit a written statement of his or her presentation to the committee clerk for inclusion in the permanent record of the meeting.

(e) By majority vote a committee may fix the order of appearance and time allotted for each witness at a public hearing. (Former Rule 105)

**PRIVILEGED NOTICE OF HEARING ON SPECIFIC BILLS
(TAG RULE)**

Rule 11.20. (a) Except as provided in Subsection (d), upon the presentation of a written request to the Secretary of the Senate on a form provided by the Secretary, a Senator shall receive at least 48 hours advance written notice of the time and place set for a public hearing on a specific bill or resolution which has been referred to a Senate committee.

(b) If the bill or resolution is on the agenda of a committee and the committee meeting has already begun to consider matters on the agenda, the request shall be presented to the chair of the committee rather than the Secretary of the Senate, and the chair shall note the time of the receipt of the request on the request form and immediately deliver the form to the Secretary. After receipt of the request by the chair, the bill shall not be laid before the committee until notice is delivered to the Senator in accordance with this rule.

(c) If requests are filed simultaneously by more than one Senator, each Senator is entitled to advance notice in compliance with this rule.

RULE 11.20

(d) A Senator is not entitled to advance notice of the time and place set for a public hearing on a bill or resolution if:

(1) the time and place for a hearing on the bill has been publicly posted for a period of 72 hours and the Senate has been in session at any time during the first 24 hours of the 72-hour period;

(2) at the request of the chair of the committee or subcommittee to which the bill is referred, the Secretary of the Senate notifies each Senator in writing of the time and place for the hearing on the bill at least 48 hours before the hearing begins;

(3) the bill has been laid before a committee or subcommittee for consideration in a public hearing at which an opportunity to appear and address the subject matter of the bill or resolution was or is afforded to interested parties; or

(4) another Senator has previously presented a similar request to the Secretary or the chair and the bill or resolution has been set for public hearing in compliance with that request.

(e) Upon receipt of written request for advance notice of a hearing, the Secretary of the Senate shall:

(1) immediately inform the chair or in the absence of the chair the vice-chair of the request;

(2) note the time and date of receipt on the request and file a copy of the request for public inspection;

(3) attach a copy of the request to the bill or resolution to which it applies.

(f) The chair of the committee, upon posting a bill or resolution for public hearing in compliance with a request under this rule, shall give written notice to the Secretary of the Senate and the Senator requesting notice of the time and place fixed for the hearing on the bill or resolution.

(g) Notice delivered to the office of the Senator requesting 48 hours advance notice shall constitute official notice to that Senator:

(1) if that notice is delivered by the office of the Secretary of the Senate between the hours of 8:00 a.m. and 5:00 p.m. during days in which the Senate is convened; or

(2) delivery of the notice to the Senator's office is acknowledged in writing by the Senator or by a member of his or her staff at the time of delivery as to date and hour.

RULE 11.21

(h) If a Senator withdraws a request for advance notice of a hearing on a bill or resolution, a subsequently filed request by another Senator shall be honored unless a hearing on the bill has already been posted in response to the first request.

(i) The President of the Senate shall ascertain the facts concerning the giving of a notice of a committee hearing on a bill, and the President's ruling as to the sufficiency of the notice based on the facts as ascertained by the President is the final determination of that point when no appeal from the ruling is made.

(j) If the provisions for requesting 48 hours advance notice before hearing of a Senate bill have been properly fulfilled and a House bill containing the same subject is before the committee, the House bill is considered to require the same 48 hours notice before hearing. (Former Rule 105.1)

Notes of Rulings

A motion to suspend Senate Rule 11.20 for the purpose of permitting a hearing on a bill without giving a 48-hour notice to a member who has requested it is not debatable (46 S.J. Reg. 1509 (1939)).

The committee's action on a bill at a meeting held without proper 48-hour notice to member who has properly requested it is in violation of Senate Rule 11.20 [and void]. (Ruling sustained by vote of 13 to 12.) (49 S.J. Reg. 347, 358-359 (1945)).

Re-reference of bill from one committee to another does not vitiate a written request of a member to the chairman of the first committee for a public hearing on the bill and a 48-hour notice of the hearing, and the request goes with the bill to the chairman of the committee to which the bill is re-referred and is binding on him. (Ruling sustained by vote of 13 to 12.) (49 S.J. Reg. 347, 358-359 (1945)).

SUBPOENA AND PROCESS

Rule 11.21. (a) By a record vote of not less than two-thirds of its members, a standing committee of the Senate may issue process to compel the attendance of a witness or to compel a person, agency, or corporation to produce any book, record, document, or other evidence in his, her, or its possession and control before a proceeding of the committee. The committee chair shall issue the subpoena or other process authorized by this rule in the name of the committee, and the subpoena must contain the following information:

RULE 12.01

(1) a statement of the reason the committee is requesting the appearance of a person or the reason the committee is requesting the production of documents;

(2) the name, address, and title or position of the person requested to appear;

(3) the specific document or documents being requested; and

(4) the specific time and place that the person is to appear or the specific place and time the documents are to be produced.

(b) Except as provided by this rule, the provisions of Sections 301.024, 301.025, 301.026, and 301.027, Title 3, Texas Government Code, apply to a subpoena or other process issued under this rule. (Former Rule 111)

ARTICLE XII CONFERENCE COMMITTEES

APPOINTMENT OF CONFERENCE COMMITTEES

Rule 12.01. All conference committees of the Senate shall be selected and appointed by the President or the President Pro Tempore when the latter shall be presiding. The member authoring or sponsoring the bill for which the conference committee is selected shall be appointed chair of the Senate conferees. At least two of the Senate conferees must be from a standing committee which heard the bill. (Former Rule 95)

INSTRUCTIONS TO CONFERENCE COMMITTEES

Rule 12.02. Immediately after the Senate decides that any matter shall be submitted to a conference committee, the presiding officer shall state "Are there any motions to instruct the conference committee before appointment?" The presiding officer shall thereupon recognize members to make such motions to instruct and the Senate shall proceed to consider all such motions until disposed of or limited under the provisions of Rule 6.09. (Former Rule 96)

Note of Ruling

The Senate conferees may be instructed immediately after their appointment and before the House had been notified of the appointment of conferees without instructions (43 S.J. Reg. 1684 (1933)).

See also annotations relating to Conference Reports in Appendix.

RULE 12.03**LIMITATIONS ON CONFERENCE COMMITTEE ACTIONS**

Rule 12.03. Except as otherwise provided in this article, conference committees shall limit their discussions and their actions solely to the matters in disagreement between the two Houses. A conference committee shall have no authority with respect to any bill or resolution to:

- (1) change, alter, or amend text which is not in disagreement;
- (2) omit text which is not in disagreement;
- (3) add text on any matter which is not in disagreement;
- (4) add text on any matter which is not included in either the House or Senate version of the bill or resolution.

This rule shall be strictly construed by the presiding officer in each House to achieve the purposes hereof. (Former Rule 96(a))

CONFERENCE COMMITTEES ON APPROPRIATION BILLS

Rule 12.04. Conference committees on appropriation bills, like other conference committees, shall limit their discussions and their actions solely to the matters in disagreement between the two Houses. In addition to the limitations contained elsewhere in these rules, a conference committee on appropriation bills shall be strictly limited in its authority as follows:

(1) If an item of appropriation appears in both House and Senate versions of the bill, such items must be included in the conference report.

(2) If an item of appropriation appears in both House and Senate versions of the bill and in identical amounts, no change can be made in such item or the amount thereof.

(3) If an item of appropriation appears in both House and Senate versions of the bill but in different amounts, no change can be made in the item, but the amount thereof shall be at the discretion of the conference committee, provided that such amount shall not exceed the larger version and shall not be less than the smaller version.

(4) If an item of appropriation appears in one version of the bill and not in the other, such item can be included or omitted at the discretion of the conference committee. If the item is included, the amount thereof shall not exceed the sum specified in the version containing such item.

(5) If an item of appropriation appears in neither the House nor the Senate version of the bill, such item must not be included in the conference report. However, the conference committee report may include appropriations for purposes or programs authorized by bills that have been passed and sent to the Governor and may include contingent appropriations for purposes or

RULE 12.05

programs authorized by bills that have been passed by at least one House.
(No Former Rule)

This rule shall be strictly construed by the presiding officer in each House to achieve the purposes hereof. (Former Rule 96(b))

CONFERENCE COMMITTEES ON TAX BILLS

Rule 12.05. Conference committees on tax bills, like other conference committees, shall limit their discussions and their actions solely to the matters in disagreement between the two Houses. In addition to the limitations contained elsewhere in these rules, a conference committee on a tax bill shall be strictly limited in its authority as follows:

(1) If a tax item appears in both House and Senate versions of the bill, such item must be included in the conference report.

(2) If a tax item appears in both House and Senate versions of the bill and in identical form and with identical rates, no change can be made in such item or the rate therein provided.

(3) If a tax item appears in both House and Senate versions of the bill but at differing rates, no change can be made in the item, but the rate thereof shall be determined at the discretion of the conference committee, provided that such rate shall not exceed the higher version and shall not be less than the lower version.

(4) If a tax item appears in one version of the bill and not in the other, such item can be included or omitted at the discretion of the conference committee. If the item is included, the rate thereof shall not exceed the rate specified in the version containing such item.

(5) If a tax item appears in neither the House nor the Senate version of the bill, such item must not be included in the conference report.

This rule shall be strictly construed by the presiding officer in each House to achieve the purposes hereof. (Former Rule 96(c))

CONFERENCE COMMITTEES ON REAPPORTIONMENT BILLS

Rule 12.06. Conference committees on reapportionment bills, to the extent possible, shall limit their discussions and their actions to the matters in disagreement between the two Houses. Since the adjustment of one district in a reapportionment bill will inevitably affect other districts therein, the strict rule of construction imposed on other conference committees must be relaxed somewhat when reapportionment bills are involved. Accordingly, the following authority and limitations shall apply only to conference committees on reapportionment bills:

RULE 12.07

(1) If the matters in disagreement affect only certain districts and the other districts are identical in both House and Senate versions of the bill, the conference committee shall make adjustments only in those districts whose rearrangement is essential to the effective resolving of the matters in disagreement. All other districts shall remain unchanged.

(2) If the matters in disagreement permeate the entire bill and affect most, if not all, of the districts therein, the conference committee shall have wide discretion in rearranging the districts to the extent necessary to resolve all differences between the two Houses.

(3) Insofar as the actual structure of the districts is concerned and only to that extent, the provisions of Senate Rule 12.03 shall not apply to conference committees on reapportionment bills. (Former Rule 96(d))

**CONFERENCE COMMITTEES ON
RECODIFICATION BILLS**

Rule 12.07. Conference committees on recodification bills, like other conference committees, shall limit their discussions and their actions solely to the matters in disagreement between the two Houses. The comprehensive and complicated nature of recodification bills makes necessary the relaxing of the strict rule of construction imposed on other conference committees only to the following extent:

(1) If it develops in conference committee that material has been inadvertently included in both House and Senate versions which properly has no place in such recodification, such material may be omitted from the conference report, if by such omission the existing statute thereon is not repealed, altered, or amended.

(2) If it develops in conference committee that material has been inadvertently omitted from both the House and Senate versions which properly should be included if such recodification is to achieve its purposes of being all-inclusive of the statutes being recodified, such material may be added to the conference report, if by such addition the existing statute is merely restated without substantive change in existing law. (Former Rule 96(e))

**SUSPENSION OF CONFERENCE
COMMITTEE RULES**

Rule 12.08. Limitations imposed on certain conference committees by the provisions of Senate Rules 12.03, 12.04, 12.05, 12.06, and 12.07 may be suspended, in part, by permission of the Senate to enable consideration of and action on a specific matter or matters which otherwise would be in violation thereof. Such permission shall be granted only by resolution passed by majority vote of the Senate, with yeas and nays thereon to be

RULE 12.09

recorded in the journal of the Senate. Such resolution shall specify in detail: (1) the exact nature of the matter or matters proposed to be considered; (2) the specific limitation or limitations to be suspended thereby; (3) the specific action contemplated by the conference committee thereon; and (4) the reasons why suspension of such limitations is being requested. In the application of this rule to appropriations bills, the resolution shall include a general statement outlining a proposed salary plan but need not include changes in amounts resulting from the salary plan and differences in language which do not affect the substance of the bill. Permission thus granted shall suspend such limitations only for the matter or matters clearly specified in the resolution, and action of the conference committee shall be in conformity therewith. (Former Rule 96(f))

PRINTING AND NOTICE OF CONFERENCE COMMITTEE REPORTS

Rule 12.09. (a) All conference committee reports on bills other than the general appropriations bill and tax, reapportionment, and recodification bills must be reproduced and a copy thereof furnished to each member at least 24 hours before any action thereon can be taken; provided, however, that the 24-hour delay shall not apply during the last 48 hours of any session.

(b) All conference committee reports on the general appropriations bill, tax bills, reapportionment bills, and recodification bills must be reproduced and a copy thereof furnished to each member at least 48 hours before any action thereon can be taken, if convened in regular session, and 24 hours, if convened in called session. (Former Rule 96(g), (h))

SECTION-BY-SECTION ANALYSIS

Rule 12.10. Each conference committee report, regardless of its subject matter, must have attached thereto a section-by-section analysis showing the disagreements which have been resolved by the conference committee. This analysis must show for each and every disagreement in parallel columns: (1) the substance of the House version; (2) the substance of the Senate version; and (3) the substance of the recommendation by the conference committee. No action shall be taken on any conference committee report in the absence of such analysis, except by an affirmative vote of two-thirds of the members present, with the yeas and nays thereon to be recorded in the journal. (Former Rule 96(i))

ENFORCEMENT BY PRESIDENT

Rule 12.11. The President of the Senate shall rule out of order any conference committee report which is in violation of any of the provisions and limitations contained in these rules. (Former Rule 96(j))

RULE 13.01

**ARTICLE XIII
COMMITTEE OF THE WHOLE SENATE**

**RESOLVE INTO COMMITTEE OF THE
WHOLE SENATE**

Rule 13.01. It shall be in order for the Senate at any time after bills and resolutions have been called to resolve itself into a Committee of the Whole Senate. (Former Rule 97)

Editorial Note

A motion to resolve the Senate into a Committee of the Whole immediately requires only a majority vote, inasmuch as it is equivalent to a motion to recess (43 S.J. Reg. 1559 (1933)).

CHAIR OF COMMITTEE OF THE WHOLE SENATE

Rule 13.02. In forming a Committee of the Whole Senate, the President shall leave the chair and shall appoint a chair to preside in committee. (Former Rule 98)

**RIGHT OF LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR TO DEBATE AND VOTE IN
COMMITTEE OF THE WHOLE SENATE**

Rule 13.03. When in Committee of the Whole Senate, the President shall have the right to debate and vote on all questions. (Constitution, Article IV, Section 16) (Former Rule 99)

PROCEDURE IN COMMITTEE OF THE WHOLE SENATE

Rule 13.04. The rules of the Senate, as far as applicable, shall be observed in Committee of the Whole Senate. (Former Rule 100)

DEBATE AND AMENDMENTS

Rule 13.05. Upon a matter being referred to a Committee of the Whole Senate or a subcommittee of a Committee of the Whole Senate, the matter shall be read and debated by clauses, leaving the preamble, if any, to be last considered. The body of the bill shall not be defaced or interlined, but all amendments, noting the page or line, shall be duly entered by the Secretary of the Senate or the clerk of the subcommittee on a separate sheet of paper as the same shall be agreed to by the committee and so reported to the Senate. After the report, the bill shall again be subject to be debated and amended or committed before a question to engross it be taken. (Former Rule 101)

RULE 14.01

Editorial Note

No journal is kept by the Journal Clerk of the proceedings of the Senate when in Committee of the Whole.

ARTICLE XIV NOMINATIONS BY THE GOVERNOR

REFERRAL TO COMMITTEE

Rule 14.01. When nominations shall be sent to the Senate by the Governor, a future day shall be assigned for action thereon, unless the Senate unanimously directs otherwise. They shall be referred directly to either the Committee on Nominations or the standing committee with jurisdiction over the subject matter involved, which shall hold hearings and report its actions directly back to the Senate. (Former Rule 36)

NOTICE RULE

Rule 14.02. Nominations, having been reported out of the Nominations Committee or other appropriately designated standing committee, shall not be acted upon unless the names of the nominees or individual nominee shall have been printed and laid on the members' desks 24 hours beforehand. (Former Rule 37)

Notes of Rulings

No action can be taken on nominations on same day submitted except by suspending rule requiring nominations to be considered on a "future day" (43 S.J. Reg. 199 (1933)).

A motion that the Senate hold an executive session the same day the motion is made is not in order, since Rule 14.01 provides that a future day shall be set for the consideration of Governor's nominations (48 S.J. Reg. 132 (1943)).

EXECUTIVE SESSION OF COMMITTEE

Rule 14.03. Hearings on nominations by the proper committee shall be open meetings, unless an executive session is ordered by a majority vote of the membership of that committee. (Former Rule 38)

REPORT TO GOVERNOR BY SECRETARY OF SENATE

Rule 14.04. All nominations approved or definitely acted on by the Senate shall be returned to the Governor by the Secretary of the Senate from day to day, as such proceedings may occur. (Former Rules 39 and 48)

RULE 15.01

Editorial Notes

The Senate of the 43rd Legislature in open session, on a motion made by Senator Woodruff, refused to grant the request of Governor Ferguson to withdraw certain nominations that had been submitted by outgoing Governor Sterling, but not yet acted on by the Senate (43 S.J. Reg. 108 (1933)).

The Governor may re-submit a nomination of a particular person to a particular office after the Senate has failed to confirm the appointment of that person to that office. For briefs on this point and full text of the ruling of Lieutenant Governor Witt thereon, see 43 S.J. Reg. 373 (1933).

**ARTICLE XV
EXECUTIVE SESSIONS**

SECRECY OF EXECUTIVE SESSION

Rule 15.01. When the Senate is in executive session, the Senate Chamber and gallery shall be cleared of all persons except the Secretary of the Senate and the Sergeant-at-Arms who shall keep secret proceedings of such session until the injunction of secrecy is removed by unanimous vote of the Senate. (Former Rule 40)

VOTE IN OPEN SESSION

Rule 15.02. Consideration of all information and remarks touching the character and qualifications of nominees for confirmation by the Senate shall be in open session unless an executive session is ordered by a proper motion adopted by a majority vote of the membership of the Senate. Members of the Senate shall vote to confirm or not to confirm in open session of the Senate, and the votes to confirm and not to confirm shall be entered in the journal of the Senate. (Former Rule 41)

SENATOR CAN DISCLOSE OWN VIEWS

Rule 15.03. No member of the Senate shall be prohibited from revealing the member's own view on any matter or the member's vote on any matter pending or having been decided by the Senate. (Former Rule 42)

VIOLATION OF SECRECY

Rule 15.04. Any officer or member convicted of violating any provision of either Rule 15.01 or 15.02 shall be liable, if an officer, to dismissal from the service of the Senate and, if a member, to expulsion. (Former Rule 43)

RULE 15.05

REPORT OF EXECUTIVE SESSION TO BE RECORDED IN SENATE BOOK

Rule 15.05. The proceedings of the Senate, when in executive session, shall be kept in a separate book. The proceedings of the Senate, when in open session acting upon nominations made by the Governor, shall be entered in the journal of the Senate. (Former Rule 48)

ARTICLE XVI VOTES REQUIRED TO ADOPT MOTIONS

DEFINITIONS

Rule 16.01. The terms “unanimous consent,” “four-fifths of the members of the Senate,” “four-fifths of the members present,” “two-thirds of the members of the Senate,” “two-thirds of the members present,” “a majority of the members of the Senate,” and “a majority of the members present” are defined as follows:

(1) “Unanimous consent” means the consent of all of the members of the Senate who are present and voting on the issue at the time the vote is recorded.

(2) “Four-fifths of the members of the Senate” means four-fifths of the 31 elected members of the Senate.

(3) “Four-fifths of the members present” means four-fifths of the members of the Senate who are present and voting on the issue at the time the vote is recorded.

(4) “Two-thirds of the members of the Senate” means two-thirds of the 31 elected members of the Senate.

(5) “Two-thirds of the members present” means two-thirds of the members of the Senate who are present and voting on the issue at the time the vote is recorded.

(6) “A majority of the members of the Senate” means a majority of the 31 elected members of the Senate.

(7) “A majority of the members present” means a majority of the members of the Senate who are present and voting on the issue at the time the vote is recorded.

MATTERS REQUIRING UNANIMOUS CONSENT

Rule 16.02. Unanimous consent of the members present shall be required to:

RULE 16.03

- (1) suspend the Senate floor admission rules; Rule 2.07 (Former Rule 64)
- (2) suspend the local calendar rules; Rule 9.07 (Former Rule 36)
- (3) authorize committees or conference committees to meet during a session of the Senate; Rule 11.14
- (4) consider a nomination of the Governor without being referred to a committee; Rule 14.01 (Former Rule 36)
- (5) suspense with secrecy of executive session. Rule 15.01 (Former Rule 40)

**MATTERS REQUIRING VOTE OF
FOUR-FIFTHS OF MEMBERS OF SENATE**

Rule 16.03. A vote of four-fifths of the members of the Senate shall be required to:

- (1) suspend the constitutional rule prohibiting consideration of a bill during the first 60 days of a regular session; Rule 7.13 (Constitution, Article III, Section 5) (Former Rule 89) See note to Rule 7.13.
- (2) suspend the constitutional rule prohibiting introduction of a bill after the first 60 days of a regular session. Rule 7.07 (Constitution, Article III, Section 5) (Former Rule 87) See note to Rule 7.07.

**MATTERS REQUIRING VOTE OF
FOUR-FIFTHS OF MEMBERS PRESENT**

Rule 16.04. A vote of four-fifths of the members present shall be required to:

- (1) suspend the constitutional rule requiring bills to be read on three several days; Rule 7.18 (Constitution, Article III, Section 32) (Former Rule 33) See note to Rule 7.18.
- (2) suspend the requirement that a bill be reported from a Senate committee at least three days before final adjournment of a regular session; Rule 7.24 (Constitution, Article III, Section 37) (Former Rule 73)
- (3) pass a bill within the last 24 hours of a regular session; Rule 7.25 (Former Rule 73) See note to Rule 7.25.
- (4) suspend the Intent Calendar rules. Rule 5.14 (Former Rule 14.2)

RULE 16.05

MATTERS REQUIRING VOTE OF TWO-THIRDS OF MEMBERS OF SENATE

Rule 16.05. A vote of two-thirds of the members of the Senate shall be required for:

- (1) final passage of proposed amendment to the Constitution; Rule 10.02 (Constitution, Article XVII, Section 1) (Former Rule 31)
- (2) immediate effect of a bill; (Constitution, Article III, Section 39)
- (3) the release of payment of taxes in cases of great public calamity; (Constitution, Article VIII, Section 10) (Former Rule 31)
- (4) final passage of bills to reduce county to less area than 900 square miles; (Constitution, Article IX, Section 1) (Former Rule 31)
- (5) passage of an address to the Governor for the removal of any civil officer; (Constitution, Article XV, Section 8) (Former Rule 31)
- (6) expulsion of a member of the Senate; Rule 4.09 (Constitution, Article III, Section 11) (Former Rule 31)
- (7) passage of House bills that have been returned by the Governor with objections; Rule 6.20 (Constitution, Article IV, Section 14) (Former Rule 31(b))

Note of Ruling

A vote of two-thirds of the members is not required for passage of bill to create flood control district and donate portion of taxes collected therein to the district (48 S.J. Reg. 1053 (1943)).

MATTERS REQUIRING VOTE OF TWO-THIRDS OF MEMBERS PRESENT

Rule 16.06. A vote of two-thirds of the members present shall be required to:

- (1) impeach any officer; (Constitution, Article XV, Section 3) (Former Rule 32)
- (2) pass a Senate bill that has been returned by the Governor with objections; Rule 6.20 (Constitution, Article IV, Section 14) (Former Rule 31) See note to Rule 6.20.
- (3) confirm an appointee of the Governor, unless otherwise directed by law; (Constitution, Article IV, Section 12) (Former Rule 32)

RULE 16.06

(4) adopt an amendment at third reading of a bill or a joint resolution; Rules 7.19 and 10.02 (Former Rule 32)

(5) suspend the floor privileges of a member of the Senate; Rule 4.07 (Former Rule 58)

(6) suspend the regular order of business; Rule 5.13 (Former Rule 32)

(7) excuse absentees; Rule 5.03 (Former Rule 32)

(8) set a matter for special order; Rule 5.11 (Former Rule 14) See note to Rule 5.11.

(9) place a minority report on the calendar; Rule 11.18 (Former Rule 109)

(10) rerefer a bill to another committee; Rule 6.08 (Former Rule 92)

(11) suspend the section-by-section analysis on conference committee reports; Rule 12.10 (Former Rule 96)

(12) suspend or rescind any rule of the Senate unless the rules specify a different majority; Rule 22.01 (Former Rule 32)

(13) consider immediately petitions, concurrent and joint resolutions, or resolutions setting or defining legislative or state policy. Rule 8.02 (Former Rule 78) See note to Rule 8.02.

Historical Notes

The following rule was adopted by the Senate in 1911 (32 S.J. Reg. 790): "Rule 61a. It shall only require a majority vote of all Senators present to suspend pending business for the purpose of taking up and considering Senate Bill No. 1 and House Bill No. 226, any other rule or order to the contrary notwithstanding."

Rule 63 as adopted at the regular session in 1911 read as follows: "Any rule or order of the Senate may be rescinded by a majority vote of all members elected"

The following rule of the preceding legislature was eliminated from the 1911 Senate rules: "No standing rule or order of the Senate shall be rescinded or changed without one day's notice being given of the motion therefor."

The following is the text of the old rule on rescinding, which was adopted by the Senate of the 34th Legislature:

"(64) Any rule, order or act of the Senate may be rescinded or changed by a two-thirds vote of all Members present, except

RULE 16.07

where otherwise provided by the Constitution or the laws” (34 S.J. Reg. 977 (1915)).

The rule was later amended to require two-thirds of all members to rescind or change a rule, and in 1939 the Item (5) [now (12)] above was inserted in lieu of the old Rule 64.

Note of Ruling

Pending consideration of a conference report, a motion to suspend its consideration and take up a Senate bill for immediate consideration is in order. The motion is divisible, since it involves the suspension of Rule 6.14 and also of Rule 5.09, 61st Leg. (51 S.J. Reg. 1555 (1949)).

Editorial Note

This ruling and other late Senate precedents relative to suspending a pending question for the purpose of taking up another indicate that it has become the prevailing opinion of the Senate’s presiding officers and its members that any pending debatable question, even a highly privileged one or one with high priority for consideration, may be suspended by a two-thirds vote of the Senate for the purpose of taking up another matter on the President’s table for immediate consideration. Suspending a question that has itself been taken up under a suspension would most likely not be permitted.

MATTERS REQUIRING VOTE OF MAJORITY OF MEMBERS OF SENATE

Rule 16.07. A vote of the majority of the members of the Senate is required to:

- (1) pass a resolution initially adopting temporary or permanent rules of the Senate; Rule 21.01 (Former Rule 32.1)
- (2) adopt, amend, or rescind the Joint Rules of the two Houses; Rules 21.02 and 22.02 (Former Rule 32.1)
- (3) adopt resolution to suspend conference committee rules; Rule 12.08 (Former Rule 96)
- (4) commit or recommit bill, resolution, or petition to a committee; Rule 6.08 (Former Rule 92)
- (5) hold an executive session; Rule 15.02 (Former Rule 41)
- (6) pass a resolution amending the Rules of the Senate.

RULE 16.08

**MATTERS REQUIRING VOTE OF
MAJORITY OF MEMBERS PRESENT**

Rule 16.08. A vote of the majority of members present shall be required to:

- (1) elect officers; Rule 1.05 (Former Rule 35)
- (2) elect a member to preside; Rule 1.01 (Former Rule 5)
- (3) remove a member from the chair; Rule 4.08 (Former Rule 53)
- (4) pass a bill on second reading; Rule 7.17 (Former Rule 71)
- (5) pass a bill on third reading, except to give immediate effect to the bill as required by Rule 7.18;
- (6) adopt an amendment on second reading;
- (7) adopt a motion to reconsider vote; Rules 6.10 and 6.11 (Former Rules 23 and 24)
- (8) suspense with reading of papers; Rule 6.13 (Former Rule 25)
See note to Rule 6.13.
- (9) debate a congratulatory, memorial, or courtesy resolution; Rule 8.03 (Former Rule 79) See note to Rule 8.03.
- (10) adopt a motion for previous question, after five seconds; Rule 6.09 (Former Rule 51) See note to Rule 6.09.
- (11) adopt a motion for immediate ruling, after 10 seconds; Rule 6.12 (Former Rule 52) See note to Rule 6.12.
- (12) concur in House amendments to Senate bills, except to give immediate effect to the bill as required by Rule 16.05(2);
- (13) adopt a Conference Committee Report, except to give immediate effect to the bill as required by Rule 16.05(2).

**MATTERS REQUIRING VOTE WHEN LESS
THAN A QUORUM IS PRESENT**

Rule 16.09. When a quorum is not present, a majority of the members present may:

- (1) authorize a call of the Senate; Rule 5.04 (Former Rule 4) See note to Rule 5.04.
- (2) authorize a call for absent members; or Rule 5.02 (Former Rules 1 and 2) See note to Rule 5.02.
- (3) adjourn or recess.

RULE 17.01

ARTICLE XVII SENATE JOURNAL

REASON FOR VOTE

Rule 17.01. Any member shall have the privilege to have spread upon the journal of the Senate a brief statement of the member's reason for any vote he or she may cast. Such statement shall not deal in personalities or contain any personal reflection on any member of the Legislature, the Speaker, the Lieutenant Governor, or the Governor and shall not in any other manner transgress the rules or traditions of the Senate. (Former Rule 22)

Editorial Note

A Senator's privilege of inserting his reasons for a vote is frequently exercised; and in some instances a considerable amount of matter quoted from letters, newspapers, etc., is incorporated in the reasons inserted (40 S.J. Reg. 416-418 (1927); 40 S.J. 1 C.S. 42-43 (1927); 42 S.J. 1 C.S. 24 (1931); 49 S.J. Reg. 582 (1945)).

JOURNAL OF SENATE

Rule 17.02. The proceedings of the Senate, when not in Committee of the Whole Senate or in executive session, shall be entered on the journal as concisely as possible, care being taken to detail a true and accurate account of the proceedings. The titles of the bills and such parts thereof only as shall be affected by proposed amendments shall be inserted in the journal. Every report of a committee and vote of the Senate and a brief statement of the contents of each memorial, petition, or paper presented to the Senate shall also be inserted in the journal. Resolutions of a congratulatory nature and resolutions recognizing visitors to the Senate shall not be numbered or printed in the journal, but the names of the sponsor and the persons concerned and the recognition accorded may be listed for each day at the end of the day's proceedings. Originals of congratulatory recognition and memorial resolutions shall be limited to five in number. (Former Rule 46)

Editorial Note

House amendments to any Senate Bill, Senate Joint Resolution, or Concurrent Resolution shall be printed in the Senate Journal on the day that action is taken by the Senate thereon.

RULE 17.03

Notes of Rulings

The Senate can take cognizance of an action by House only if officially notified of such action (35 S.J. 2 C.S. 61 (1917)).

The President of the Senate and the Senate may refuse to abide by an erroneous entry in the journal and an erroneous endorsement on a bill and may proceed as though no such entry or endorsement had been made (37 S.J. Reg. 638 (1921)).

It is not out of order for a member to request that the journal show the subjects as well as the numbers of certain bills the recommitment of which has been moved (51 S.J. Reg. 562 (1949)).

A letter relating to supply of natural gas to San Antonio may be inserted in the Senate Journal and the rule relative to contents can be suspended by member requesting same if there is no other matter pending before Senate at that time (62 S.J. 2 C.S. (1972)).

RETURN OF VETOED SENATE BILLS

Rule 17.03. When a bill shall be returned to the Senate by the Governor, with the Governor's objections, it shall be entered at large upon the journal. (Constitution, Article IV, Section 14) (Former Rule 47)

Note of Ruling

Consideration of a motion to override the Governor's veto of a particular bill may be postponed (45 S.J. Reg. 1484 (1937)).

ARTICLE XVIII MESSAGES TO AND FROM HOUSE

MESSAGES TO THE HOUSE

Rule 18.01. Messages, bills, resolutions, and other papers shall be sent to the House of Representatives by the Secretary of the Senate who shall previously endorse upon them the final determination of the Senate thereon. (Former Rule 44)

MESSAGES FROM THE HOUSE

Rule 18.02. Messages may be received at any time, except while a question is being put, while the yeas and nays are being taken, or while the ballots are being counted. (Former Rule 45)

RULE 19.01

ARTICLE XIX AGENCY RULES

REFERRAL OF AGENCY RULES

Rule 19.01. The President shall refer to the appropriate standing committee each proposed agency rule on which notice is filed by an agency as required by the Administrative Procedure and Texas Register Act. (Former Rule 110)

COMMITTEE ACTION

Rule 19.02. The committee on a vote of a majority of its members may transmit to the agency a statement supporting or opposing adoption of the proposed rule. (Former Rule 110)

ARTICLE XX WHEN SENATE RULES ARE SILENT

PRESIDENT OF SENATE DECIDES QUESTION

Rule 20.01. The President of the Senate shall decide all questions not provided for by the standing Rules of Order of the Senate and Joint Rules of Order of both branches of the Legislature, according to parliamentary practice laid down by approved authors. (Former Rules 15 and 50)

Editorial Note

The rulings of the presiding officers of the Senate as shown in the Texas Legislative Manual, the practice in Congress as shown in Hinds' Precedents and in Cannon's Precedents, the practice in the Texas House of Representatives as shown in the Legislative Manual, and the rules and precedents as set forth in Jefferson's Manual, Cleaves' Manual, and the Manual of the United States Senate have been resorted to by the presiding officers of the Senate for guidance in deciding questions of order.

APPEAL TO SENATE

Rule 20.02. The President's ruling is subject to appeal to the entire Senate. (Former Rules 15 and 50)

RULE 21.01

**ARTICLE XXI
ADOPTION OF RULES**

SENATE RULES

Rule 21.01. The Senate shall at the beginning of each Legislative Session adopt temporary or permanent Senate rules by resolution of the Senate. The Senate rules shall be adopted by a majority of the members of the Senate. (Former Rule 32.1)

JOINT RULES

Rule 21.02. The House and Senate may adopt Joint Rules for the two Houses. Joint rules may be adopted by a majority of the members of the Senate. (Former Rule 32.1)

**ARTICLE XXII
SUSPENSION, AMENDMENT, OR RESCISSION OF RULES**

SENATE RULES

Rule 22.01. It shall require a vote of two-thirds of the members present to suspend any rule of the Senate, unless the rules specify a different majority. A majority of the members of the Senate may amend the Rules of the Senate by adoption of a Senate Resolution amending the rules, which resolution has been referred to and reported from a committee as otherwise required by these rules. Rule 16.06 (Former Rule 32) See note to Rule 16.06.

JOINT RULES

Rule 22.02. It shall require a vote of a majority of the members of the Senate to suspend, amend, or rescind the joint rules of the two Houses. Rule 16.07 (Former Rule 32.1)

**RULES
OF THE SENATE
74th Legislature
Regular Session
1995**

RULES OF THE SENATE

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RULE 1.01

**RULES OF THE SENATE
OF THE 74TH TEXAS LEGISLATURE**

STATEMENT OF AUTHORIZATION AND PRECEDENCE

Pursuant to and under the authority of Article III, Section 11, of the Constitution of 1876, as amended, and notwithstanding any other provision of statute, the Senate adopts the following rules to govern its operations and procedures. The provisions of these rules and of the Constitution shall be deemed the only requirements binding on the Senate, notwithstanding any other requirements expressed elsewhere in statute.

**ARTICLE I
SENATE OFFICERS AND ELECTIONS**

PRESIDING OFFICER OF THE SENATE

Rule 1.01. The Lieutenant Governor of the State of Texas shall by virtue of office be President of the Senate (Constitution, Article IV, Section 16) and decide all questions of order subject to appeal by any member. The President shall have control of such parts of the Capitol as have been or may be set apart for the use of the Senate and its officers. The President shall have the right to name a member to perform the duties of the chair, but such substitution shall not extend beyond such time as a majority of the Senators present vote to elect another member to preside, and if a majority of the Senators present so vote, the member called to the chair by the Lieutenant Governor or by the President Pro Tempore of the Senate shall vacate the chair, and the member elected by a majority shall preside until the Lieutenant Governor or President Pro Tempore shall take the gavel and preside. (Constitution, Article III, Section 9) (Former Rule 5)

Editorial Notes

The President of the Senate may refuse to rule on a point of order relating to the constitutionality of the substance of a proposition or on one that does not relate to any question of procedure or practice. (See also Rule 5.15.)

A member called to the chair pending an appeal does not entertain any motions nor accept any further point of order.

Note of Ruling

No motion is in order while a point of order is pending (43 S.J. Reg. 1156 (1933)).

RULE 1.02

PRESIDENT PRO TEMPORE

Rule 1.02. The Senate shall, at the beginning and close of each session, and at such other times as may be necessary, elect one of its members President Pro Tempore, who shall perform the duties of Lieutenant Governor in any case of absence or disability of the Lieutenant Governor. (Constitution, Article III, Section 9) (Former Rule 6)

VACANCY IN THE OFFICE OF LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR

Rule 1.03. If the office of Lieutenant Governor becomes vacant, the President Pro Tempore of the Senate shall convene the Committee of the Whole Senate within 30 days after the vacancy occurs. The Committee of the Whole Senate shall elect one of its members to perform the duties of the Lieutenant Governor in addition to the duties of Senator until the next general election. If the Senator so elected ceases to be a Senator before the election of a new Lieutenant Governor, another Senator shall be elected in the same manner to perform the duties of the Lieutenant Governor until the next general election. Until the Committee of the Whole Senate elects one of its members for this purpose, the President Pro Tempore shall perform the duties of the Lieutenant Governor. (Constitution, Article III, Section 9, as amended November 6, 1984) (Former Rule 6)

Editorial Note

In the absence of both the Lieutenant Governor and President Pro Tempore for a short period of time, either of them may designate in writing a Senator to occupy the chair, but in case the President Pro Tempore is compelled, for any reason, to be absent for an extended or indefinite period, the Senate elects another President Pro Tempore. For the form of the designation by the Lieutenant Governor or President Pro Tempore, see 49 S.J. Reg. 515 (1945).

OFFICERS OF THE SENATE

Rule 1.04. A Secretary, Journal Clerk, Calendar Clerk, Enrolling Clerk, Sergeant-at-Arms, Doorkeeper, Chaplain, and such other officers as a majority vote may determine to be necessary shall be elected at the opening of the session of the Legislature to continue in office until discharged by the Senate and shall perform such duties as may be incumbent upon them in their respective offices, under the direction of the Senate. Such officers may not be related to any current member of the Texas Legislature nor may any employee of the Senate be related to any

RULE 1.05

current member of the Texas Legislature. The Secretary of the Senate shall, in addition to other duties, be responsible for the coordination of the other offices and divisions of the Senate. (Former Rule 7)

Editorial Note

This rule is not binding unless and until it is adopted by the Senate at its biennial session. The Senate may, of course, omit the adoption of the rule as written and provide by a simple resolution for the election of such officers as it sees fit.

ELECTION OF OFFICERS

Rule 1.05. In all elections of the Senate, the vote shall be given viva voce, except in the election of officers of the Senate (Constitution, Article III, Section 41). A majority of the whole number of votes cast shall be necessary for a choice in all elections by the Senate. (Former Rules 34 and 35)

ARTICLE II ADMISSION TO SENATE CHAMBER

ACCESS TO SENATE FLOOR

Rule 2.01. (a) The doors of the Senate shall be kept open, except when there is an executive session. (Constitution, Article III, Section 16) (Former Rule 8)

Editorial Note

When the Senate is in session, the entrances to the main floor of the Senate Chamber are closed, but the galleries are always open to the public except when Senate is in executive session.

(b) It shall be the duty of the Sergeant-at-Arms and assistants to clear the Senate Chamber of all persons not entitled to the privilege thereof 30 minutes before the hour of the meeting of the Senate and for 30 minutes after each meeting of the Senate. (No Former Rule)

RESTRICTIONS ON ADMISSION

Rule 2.02. Persons hereinafter named and no others shall be admitted to the floor of the Senate while the Senate is in session provided that persons other than members of the Lieutenant Governor's family, a Senator's family, members of the House of Representatives of the State of Texas, and Sergeants-at-Arms of the Senate shall be required to remain behind the brass rail: Members of the Senate and their families, the

RULE 2.03

Secretary of the Senate and family, employees of the Senate and House of Representatives when on official business, Representatives, the Governor, the Governor's family and executive staff, the Lieutenant Governor and family, the President and Vice-President of the United States, United States Senators and members of Congress, Governors of other states, Justices of the Supreme Court, Judges of the Court of Criminal Appeals, the Secretary of State, and duly accredited newspaper reporters and correspondents and radio commentators and television camera operators and commentators who have complied with Rule 2.04. It shall be the special duty of the President to see that officers and employees remain upon the floor of the Senate only when actually engaged in the performance of their official duties. Such persons other than the Lieutenant Governor and members of the Senate shall not be permitted to work for or against any proposition before the Senate while on the floor. (Former Rule 64(1))

PERSONS LOBBYING NOT ADMITTED

Rule 2.03. (a) No newspaper reporter, or other person whosoever, whether a State officer or not, who is lobbying or working for or against any pending or prospective legislative measure, shall in any event be permitted upon the floor of the Senate when the Senate is in session. (Former Rule 64(1))

(b) All officers and employees of the Senate are prohibited from lobbying in favor of or against any measure or proposition pending before the Senate, and should any officer or employee violate this rule, the same shall be cause for dismissal from the service of the Senate by the President. (Former Rule 64(6))

Editorial Note

Section 305.023, Title 3, Government Code, provides: "No person who is registered or required to be registered under this Chapter may go on the floor of either house of the legislature while that house is in session unless invited by that house."

PRESS CORRESPONDENTS

Rule 2.04. While the Senate is in session, no person shall be admitted to the floor of the Senate or allowed its privileges as a press correspondent or radio commentator or television camera operator and commentator, unless said person is a regularly employed, salaried staff correspondent or reporter in the employ of a newspaper publishing general news, a press association serving newspapers, or a publication requiring telegraphic coverage or the person is a regularly employed, salaried employee of a duly licensed radio or television station. (Former Rule 64(2))

RULE 2.05

Every newspaper reporter and correspondent and radio commentator and television camera operator and commentator, before being admitted to the Senate during its session, shall file with the Committee on Administration a written statement showing the paper or papers represented and certifying that no part of the person's salary or compensation is paid by any person, firm, corporation, or association except the paper or papers or radio station or television station represented. (Former Rule 64(2), (3))

FORFEITURE OF ADMISSION PRIVILEGE

Rule 2.05. If any person admitted to the Senate under this article shall lobby or work for or against any pending or prospective legislation or shall violate any of the other rules of the Senate, the privileges extended to said person under this article shall be suspended by a majority of the Committee on Administration. The action of the committee shall be reviewable by the Senate only if two members of the committee request an appeal from the decision of the committee, which appeal shall be in the form of a minority report, and shall be subject to the same rules that are applicable to minority reports on bills. (Former Rule 64(3))

EXCEPTIONS

Rule 2.06. This article shall not apply to any person who is invited to address the Senate when in session or to any person who desires to appear before any committee while going to or returning from the session of said committee or to the Governor while delivering an official message. This article shall not apply during the inauguration of the Governor and other public ceremonies provided for by resolution of the Senate. (Former Rule 64(6))

SUSPENSION OF ADMISSION RULE

Rule 2.07. It shall be in order for the President to entertain a request, motion, or resolution for the suspension of the Admission Rules or to present from the chair the request of any member for unanimous consent to suspend the Admission Rules. (Former Rule 64(4))

Editorial Note

The rule relating to admission to the floor of the Senate, as written prior to 1939, provided that the rule could not be suspended.

Note of Ruling

The rule relative to admittance to the Senate Chamber, when invoked, cannot be suspended by the Senate (42 S.J. 1 C.S. 644 (1931)). (Explanatory Note: When this ruling was made, part (4) of the rule specifically prohibited the chair's entertaining a request for the suspension of the rule.)

RULE 3.01

ARTICLE III SENATE DECORUM

PERSONS MUST BE PROPERLY ATTIRED IN SENATE CHAMBER

Rule 3.01. While the Senate is actually in session, no male Senator or Representative or any other male person shall come on the floor of the Senate without wearing a coat and tie. The Sergeant-at-Arms and doorkeepers are instructed to strictly enforce this rule, and only the President of the Senate may suspend the rule as to any person or to all persons, and that action to be taken in writing to the Sergeant-at-Arms. (Former Rule 66)

NO EATING OR DRINKING IN SENATE CHAMBER

Rule 3.02. No employee, Senator, Representative, or other person shall be allowed to eat or drink in the Senate Chamber proper at any time. The Sergeant-at-Arms shall strictly enforce this rule. (Former Rule 65)

MESSAGES TO MEMBERS

Rule 3.03. Messages or call slips shall not be delivered to members of the Senate when a roll call is in progress. Individuals desiring to pass a message to members of the Senate must sign their names to that message. (Former Rule 64(9))

POSTERS, PLACARDS, BANNERS, AND SIGNS

Rule 3.04. No poster, placard, banner, sign, or other similar material shall be carried into the Senate by any person, and no person shall attach or affix any poster, placard, banner, sign, or other similar material to the walls, rails, seats, or bannisters of the Senate Chamber. This rule shall be strictly enforced. (No Former Rule)

APPLAUSE, OUTBURSTS, OR DEMONSTRATIONS

Rule 3.05. No applause, outburst, or other demonstration by any spectator shall be permitted during a session of the Senate. This rule shall be strictly enforced. (No Former Rule)

PUNISHMENT FOR OBSTRUCTING PROCEEDINGS

Rule 3.06. The Senate, during its sessions, may imprison for 48 hours any person, not a member, for violation of the Senate rules, for disrespectful and disorderly conduct in its presence, or for obstructing any Senate proceeding. (Constitution, Article III, Section 15) (Former Rule 62)

RULE 4.01

Note of Ruling

While a member has the floor and is speaking and there is a demonstration or applause from the gallery, the presiding officer shall give those persons in the gallery two warnings to refrain from such demonstrations or applause, stating each time that it is a warning. If a third warning becomes necessary, the presiding officer is authorized to direct the Sergeant-at-Arms to clear the gallery and lock the doors leading to the Senate Chamber (55 S.J. Reg. 1117 (1957)).

**ARTICLE IV
DECORUM AND DEBATE OF MEMBERS OF THE SENATE**

MEMBERS TO ADDRESS PRESIDENT

Rule 4.01. When a Senator is about to speak in debate or to communicate any matter to the Senate, the member shall rise in his or her place and address the President of the Senate. (Former Rule 54)

Editorial Note

A member who desires to speak on a pending question should address the chair and, having obtained recognition, may speak, in an orderly and parliamentary way, and subject to the rules of the Senate, as long as he desires.

INTERRUPTION OF PRESIDENT

Rule 4.02. The President of the Senate shall not be interrupted while putting the question or addressing the Senate. (Former Rule 59)

INTERRUPTION OF MEMBER SPEAKING

Rule 4.03. No member shall interrupt another Senator who has the floor or otherwise interrupt the business of the Senate, except for the purpose of making a point of order, calling the member having the floor to order, moving the previous question, demanding that a point of order under discussion or consideration be immediately decided, or making a motion to adjourn or recess. Though another member has the floor, any member shall be recognized by the presiding officer in order to call to order the member, to make a point of order, to move the previous question, or to demand that a point of order be immediately decided. A member who has the floor must yield to permit the Senate to receive messages from the Governor and from the House of Representatives and shall not lose the floor. A member who has the floor may yield for questions from other members and shall not lose

RULE 4.03

the floor. In the event a member is interrupted because of a motion to adjourn or recess and the motion fails, the floor shall be immediately returned to the interrupted member. In the event the interrupted member was speaking under the previous question and a motion to adjourn or recess prevails, the member shall resume the floor and finish speaking when the bill is next considered by the Senate. (Former Rule 60)

Editorial Notes

It is the custom of the President to request a member to yield for a message.

Although there is no Senate rule by which a member can be taken from the floor for pursuing "dilatory tactics" (40 S.J. Reg. 882 (1927)), a Senator who has been repeatedly called to order for not confining his debate to the question before the Senate may be required by the Senate to discontinue his address.

A point of order against further debate of a question by a Senator on the ground that his remarks are not germane to the question before the Senate is often disposed of by the chair with a warning to the Senator who has the floor to confine his remarks to the pending question.

The point of order having been raised for the third time that a Senator who had the floor was filibustering and not confining his remarks to the bill before the Senate, the chair requested the Senate to vote on the point of order. It was sustained and the Senator speaking yielded the floor (44 S.J. Reg. 1780 (1935)).

The withdrawal of a pending motion by its maker is a privilege that may be exercised at any time, even while a member is addressing the Senate (46 S.J. Reg. 1931, 2112-2113 (1939); 50 S.J. Reg. 1237 (1947)).

Notes of Rulings

A member who has the floor may not be removed by the adoption of a motion for the previous question (38 S.J. Reg. 1169 (1923)).

By raising a point of order, the speaker loses his right to resume speaking if the previous question has been ordered (42 S.J. Reg. 1683 (1931)).

The motion for the previous question may be made at any time, even when another member has the floor (42 S.J. 2 C.S. 236 (1931)).

RULE 4.03

A member may not take the floor on a point of personal privilege while another member is addressing the Senate (43 S.J. Reg. 1430 (1933)).

A parliamentary inquiry is a privileged matter (43 S.J. Reg. 1430 (1933)).

A speaker yielding the floor for the reception of a message from the House does not lose his right to resume the floor immediately after message received (46 S.J. Reg. 1873 (1939)).

Remarks not in the nature of an inquiry are not in order by a member to whom a Senator has yielded for a question (48 S.J. Reg. 519 (1943)).

A digression by a Senator in his speech on a pending amendment to another subject does not ban his resuming and continuing a germane discussion of the amendment (50 S.J. Reg. 417 (1947)).

A second digression by a Senator on the floor from a discussion of the pending amendment does not necessarily prevent his resuming and continuing a germane discussion of the amendment (50 S.J. Reg. 418 (1947)).

Raising of a third point of order against further debate by a Senator on the floor who has digressed for a third time from a discussion of the pending amendment, after having been twice requested to confine his debate to the amendment, justifies the presiding officer in calling for a vote by the Senate on the question of whether or not he shall be permitted to resume and continue his remarks (50 S.J. Reg. 418 (1947)).

A Senator addressing the Senate may not yield the floor temporarily except by unanimous consent to allow an address by another Senator on a point of personal privilege (50 S.J. Reg. 483 (1947)).

When a member has been recognized and is speaking on a motion to re-refer a bill, he must stand upright at his desk and may not lean thereon (61 S.J. Reg. 1760, 1762 (1969)).

When a member has been recognized and is speaking on a bill or resolution, he may make a parliamentary inquiry but not raise a point of order without yielding the floor (61 S.J. Reg. 1057 (1969)).

RULE 4.04

When a member has the floor and is speaking on a bill or resolution, he must stand upright at his desk and may not lean or sit on his desk or chair (61 S.J. Reg. 1059 (1969)).

A member speaking on a bill or resolution must confine his remarks to the subject of the bill or resolution (61 S.J. Reg. 1517 (1969)).

When a member has been recognized and is speaking on an amendment to a bill or resolution, he must confine his remarks to the subject of the amendment pending before the Senate (61 S.J. Reg. 856-857 (1969)).

When a member has been recognized and is speaking for or against a bill or resolution, he must confine his remarks to the bill or resolution. After three warnings to do so, he must yield the floor (61 S.J. Reg. 2191 (1969)).

A committee report can only be submitted during the morning call unless the member has the unanimous consent of the members of the Senate and he may not interrupt a member speaking for or against a bill or resolution for that purpose unless the member speaking yields the floor for that specific purpose (61 S.J. 1 C.S. 124 (1969)).

When a member has been recognized and is speaking on a bill or resolution, he must confine his remarks to the subject of the bill and speak audibly (62 S.J. Reg. 778 (1971)).

RECOGNITION OF MEMBERS IN DEBATE

Rule 4.04. When two or more members rise at once, the presiding officer shall decide which one shall speak first, but from the presiding officer's decision an appeal without debate may be taken to the Senate by any member. (Former Rule 55)

Editorial Note

When a bill or other measure is before the Senate, the President first recognizes, for motions for its disposition, the author or sponsor of the bill, who is entitled at all stages to prior recognition for motions that are in order which are intended to expedite the passage of the bill. In recognition for general debate, the President alternates between those favoring and those opposing a measure.

RULE 4.05

Note of Ruling

If the sponsor of a bill does not seek recognition to debate the question of its passage and another member obtains the floor to debate it, the member so obtaining the floor should be permitted to finish his remarks on the bill before the sponsor is allowed to discuss it (46 S.J. Reg. 1869 (1939)).

SPEAKING MORE THAN ONCE IN SINGLE DEBATE

Rule 4.05. No member shall speak more than once in any one debate until every member desiring to do so shall have spoken and no member shall speak more than twice in any one debate without leave of the Senate. (Former Rule 56)

Note of Ruling

A Senator who yields the floor for a motion to adjourn without having concluded his address does not have to await the debate of all other Senators desiring to be heard on the question being considered before being recognized to resume and conclude his address (51 S.J. Reg. 181 (1949)).

MEMBER CALLED TO ORDER

Rule 4.06. When a member shall be called to order by the President or by a Senator, the member shall sit down and not be allowed to speak, except to the point of order, until the question of order is decided. If the decision be in the member's favor, the member shall be at liberty to proceed; if otherwise, the member shall not proceed without leave of the Senate. (Former Rule 57)

Editorial Note

In 1925, Senator Fairchild obtained the floor to discuss a point of order which he had raised. Pending his remarks, Senator Wood raised the point of order that Senator Fairchild was not discussing the point of order but another matter. Lieutenant Governor Barry Miller sustained the point of order and submitted to the Senate the question of whether or not Senator Fairchild would be permitted to continue his discussion. The Senate refused to permit Senator Fairchild to continue the discussion by a vote of yeas 15, nays 16 (39 S.J. Reg. 1110 (1925)).

RULE 4.07

REFUSAL OF MEMBER CALLED TO ORDER TO BE SEATED

Rule 4.07. Whenever a member is called to order by the President of the Senate or by the presiding officer then in the chair in accordance with Rule 4.06 and such member fails to sit down and be in order but continues disorderly, it shall be the duty of the Sergeant-at-Arms and/or the Sergeant's assistants upon the direction of the presiding officer to require such recalcitrant member to take his or her seat and be in order. Any member who persists in disorderly conduct after being warned by the presiding officer may, by motion duly made and carried by two-thirds vote of the members present, be required to purge himself or herself of such misconduct. Until such member has purged himself or herself of such misconduct, the member shall not be entitled to the privileges of the floor. (Former Rule 58)

Editorial Note

When speaking, a member must confine himself to the subject under debate. In discussing an amendment, the debate must be confined to the amendment and not include the general merits of the bill or other proposition.

REMOVAL OF SENATOR FROM CHAIR

Rule 4.08. If any Senator, other than the regularly elected President Pro Tempore, be presiding and fails or refuses to recognize any Senator to make a motion that is in order or raise a point of order that it is in order to raise, to entertain an appeal from his or her decision, to put such question to the Senate, to recognize any Senator to demand that a point of order under discussion be immediately decided, or to put the question, if seconded by 10 Senators, "Shall the point of order be now decided?" such Senator so offending shall be deemed guilty of violating the high privileges of the Senate. Until such offending Senator shall purge himself or herself of such contempt and be excused by the Senate, the member shall not again be called to the chair during the session. If such Senator so presiding shall refuse to recognize any Senator when addressed in proper order or to entertain the motion, the point of order, or appeal of any Senator or to pass upon the same or to recognize a Senator to make the demand when seconded by 10 Senators that a point of order under discussion be immediately decided, then the Senator seeking recognition may rise in his or her seat and without recognition read a written demand upon the Senator presiding, provided the same is signed by a majority of the Senators present, and if the Senator presiding persists in refusal, then any number of Senators constituting a majority of the Senators present may present such written demand to the Sergeant-at-Arms or an Assistant Sergeant-at-Arms,

RULE 4.09

and such written demand shall be a full and sufficient warrant for arrest, empowering such officer or assistant to arrest the Senator so presiding, eject him or her from the chair, and retain him or her under arrest until released by order of the Senate.

Should the Sergeant-at-Arms or the Assistant Sergeants-at-Arms fail or refuse to act and carry out such demand, they shall be removed from office on a majority vote of the Senate.

When such Senator is removed as aforesaid and the chair remains vacant, the Secretary shall call the Senate to order, and a President Pro Tempore ad interim shall be elected to preside until the Lieutenant Governor or a regularly elected President Pro Tempore shall appear and take the gavel.

As soon as order is restored, the chair shall cause a record of the fact of removal to be made. (Former Rule 53)

Editorial Note

This rule is one of several first adopted in 1911 to prevent the Lieutenant Governor or any Senator occupying the chair temporarily and the Senators opposing a measure from killing it by dilatory tactics.

PUNISHMENT FOR MISCONDUCT

Rule 4.09. The Senate may punish any member for disorderly conduct and, with the consent of two-thirds of the elected members, may expel a member, but not a second time for the same offense. (Former Rule 61)

BRIBERY

Rule 4.10. Any member who shall receive or offer a bribe or who shall suffer his or her vote to be influenced by promise or preferment of reward shall on conviction be expelled. (Former Rule 63) (Also see Section 36.02, Texas Penal Code.)

**ARTICLE V
SENATE PROCEDURAL RULES
(ORDER OF BUSINESS)**

PRESIDING OFFICER TO ASSUME CHAIR

Rule 5.01. The presiding officer shall take the chair at the hour to which the Senate last adjourned. (Former Rule 9)

RULE 5.02

QUORUM

Rule 5.02. Two-thirds of all the Senators elected shall constitute a quorum, but a smaller number may adjourn or recess from day to day and compel the attendance of absent members (Constitution, Article III, Section 10). In case a less number shall convene, the members present may send the Sergeant-at-Arms or any other person or persons for any or all absent members. (Former Rules 1 and 2)

Editorial Note

The exact text of Section 10 of Article III of the State Constitution is as follows:

“Two-thirds of each House shall constitute a quorum to do business, but a smaller number may adjourn from day to day, and compel the attendance of absent members, in such manner and under such penalties as each House may provide.”

Notes of Rulings

Twenty members of the Senate constitute a quorum when only 30 members have qualified (35 S.J. 2 C.S. 23, 32 (1917)).

A point of order that no quorum is present does not deter continued transaction of business by Senate if in fact a quorum is known by the presiding officer to be present and he so announces (50 S.J. Reg. 417 (1947)).

The raising of a point of order that no quorum is present justifies an order by the presiding officer that the roll be called to ascertain the presence or absence of a quorum (50 S.J. Reg. 417 (1947)).

Under Senate Rule No. 5.02 . . . a motion to recess (or adjourn) until a later time on the same day is a proper motion (61 S.J. Reg. 945 (1969)).

A quorum of the Senate is present when 21 members answer the roll call (61 S.J. Reg. 954 (1969)).

There is a quorum of the Senate present when the last roll call taken by the Secretary shows that a quorum was present (61 S.J. Reg. 1926 (1969)).

The attendance of absentees may be enforced only on order of Senators present (48 S.J. Reg. 355 (1943)).

The attendance of absentees may be enforced although a quorum is present (48 S.J. Reg. 508 (1943)).

RULE 5.03

ABSENCES

Rule 5.03. No member shall absent himself or herself from the sessions of the Senate without leave unless the member be sick or unable to attend. (Former Rule 3)

Editorial Note

Rule 16.06, Subdivision (7), provides that a vote of two-thirds of the members present shall be required "to excuse absentees." The main effect of granting leave to an absent member is that he is recorded "absent-excused" on all votes taken instead of "absent."

CALL OF THE SENATE

Rule 5.04. It shall be in order to move a call of the Senate at any time to secure, to maintain, or to secure and maintain a quorum for the following purposes:

- (1) for the consideration of a specific bill, resolution, or other measure;
- (2) for a definite period of time or for the consideration of any particular class of bills.

When a call of the Senate is moved for one of the above purposes and seconded by five members and ordered by a majority of those present, the Doorkeeper shall close the main entrance to the floor of the Senate. All other doors leading from the floor of the Senate shall be locked, and no member be permitted to leave the Senate without written permission of the presiding officer until after the subject matter upon which the call was ordered has been disposed of. The Secretary shall call the roll of members and note the absentees. Those for whom no sufficient excuse is made, by order of the majority of those present, may be sent for and arrested wherever they may be found and their attendance secured and retained by the Sergeant-at-Arms or officers appointed by the Sergeant for that purpose. The Senate shall determine upon what conditions they shall be discharged. Members who voluntarily appear shall, unless the Senate otherwise directs, be immediately admitted to the floor of the Senate, and they shall report their names to the Secretary to be entered upon the journal as present. Until a quorum appears, should the roll call fail to show one present, no business shall be done except to compel the attendance of absent members or to adjourn.

When a quorum is shown to be present, the Senate may proceed with the matters upon which the call was ordered or may enforce and await the

RULE 5.04

attendance of as many of the absentees as it desires to have present. If the Senate decides to proceed, the Sergeant-at-Arms shall not be required to bring in other absentees unless so ordered by a majority vote of the Senate. (Former Rule 4)

Editorial Notes

After a call has been ordered and a quorum has been announced present, it is then proper for the Senate to resume the transaction of business, or, on the adoption of a motion to do so, to secure the attendance of one or more of the members still absent before resuming consideration of any business.

It is, no doubt, within the province of the Senate to adopt a rule authorizing the presiding officer of the Senate during a call of the Senate to issue to any absentee a written demand that the absentee attend the Senate's session and giving to the Sergeant-at-Arms or his deputies authority to serve and to enforce the demand by whatever means necessary.

Notes of Rulings

The disclosure of the presence of a quorum during a call to secure and maintain a quorum does not automatically dissolve the call (32 S.J. Reg. 1274 (1911)).

A motion for a call of the Senate may not include a further provision to grant leaves of absence to certain members (43 S.J. Reg. 1654 (1933)).

A call of the Senate may not be ordered to maintain a quorum "until the final disposition" of a particular bill unless that bill is "pending before the Senate" (44 S.J. 1 C.S. 262 (1935)).

A motion for a call of the Senate "to obtain a quorum" is not in order if a quorum is present (47 S.J. Reg. 1007 (1941)).

When under a call, the Senate may compel and await the attendance of all or any number of the absentees before proceeding to transaction of business (48 S.J. Reg. 508, 553 (1943)).

A roll call, following a point of "no quorum," which reveals the absence of a quorum, prevents further consideration of a bill that is being considered on passage to third reading until a quorum is present and permits a motion to be made that a call of the Senate be ordered for the purpose of securing and maintaining a quorum until the disposition of the bill (50 S.J. Reg. 1137, 1181 (1947)).

RULE 5.05

A motion for a call of the Senate is not debatable (61 S.J. Reg. 1759 (1969)).

ROLL CALL

Rule 5.05. Upon every roll call the names of the members shall be called alphabetically by surname, except when two or more have the same surname, in which case the name of the county shall be added. (Former Rule 4)

PRAYER BY CHAPLAIN

Rule 5.06. When there is a quorum present, prayer shall be offered by the Chaplain or other person designated by the President of the Senate. (Former Rule 10)

READING OF JOURNAL

Rule 5.07. After the prayer, the journal of the preceding day shall be read and corrected, if necessary. (Former Rule 10)

MORNING CALL

Rule 5.08. The President then shall call:

- (1) for reports from select committees;
- (2) for Senate bills and resolutions and House bills and resolutions on first reading and referral to committee;
- (3) for the introduction and consideration of resolutions;
- (4) for messages and executive communications;
- (5) for motions to print on minority reports;
- (6) for other motions not provided herein, including but not limited to motions to set a bill for special order, to reconsider, to print and not print bills, to rerefer bills, to concur in House amendments to Senate bills, to not concur in House amendments to Senate bills, to request the appointment of conference committees, and to adopt conference committee reports.

This concludes the morning call, which the President shall announce to the Senate.

It shall not be in order, during the morning call, to move to take up a bill or resolution out of its regular order, and the presiding officer shall not recognize any Senator for the purpose of making any such motion or making a motion to suspend this rule. (Former Rule 11)

RULE 5.09

Editorial Note

A motion to set a bill for a special order may be made under Item (6) of this rule, and motions to reconsider, to print or not print bills, and to re-refer bills may properly be made under Item (6) of the morning call.

ORDER OF CONSIDERING BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Rule 5.09. At the conclusion of the morning call, the Senate shall proceed to consider business on the President's table, which shall be disposed of in the following order:

- (1) special orders;
- (2) unfinished business;
- (3) Senate Joint Resolutions;
- (4) Senate Resolutions;
- (5) Senate Concurrent Resolutions;
- (6) Senate bills on third reading;
- (7) Senate bills on second reading;
- (8) House Joint Resolutions;
- (9) House bills on third reading;
- (10) House bills on second reading;
- (11) House Concurrent Resolutions.

The above order is for Senate bill days, except as modified by the Joint Rules. (Former Rule 12)

Notes of Rulings

The order of business as set forth above may be changed by a two-thirds vote of the Senate (42 S.J. Reg. 1682 (1931)).

A House bill laid before the Senate as an unfinished special order should be disposed of before any other House bill which has been set for a special order is taken up for consideration (46 S.J. Reg. 1853 (1939)).

A motion to suspend the regular order of business is not in order while other business is pending under a rule suspension (46 S.J. Reg. 1886 (1939)).

RULE 5.10

The bill next on calendar is not to be passed over, due to author's absence (47 S.J. Reg. 397 (1941)).

A motion to suspend the regular order of business is not a debatable motion (61 S.J. Reg. 1101 (1969)).

HOUSE BILL DAYS

Rule 5.10. After the morning call has been concluded on calendar Wednesday and calendar Thursday of each week, House Joint Resolutions and House bills on special order and on third and second readings, respectively, and House Concurrent Resolutions shall be taken up and considered until disposed of; provided in case one should be pending at adjournment on Thursday, it shall go over until the succeeding calendar Wednesday as unfinished business. (Former Rule 13)

Notes of Rulings

A House bill, by a two-thirds vote, may be taken up and considered by the Senate on any day of the week (46 S.J. Reg. 634-635 (1939)).

When the Senate adjourns on Thursday of any week with a House bill pending, the bill then pending, whether it is a special order or not, may not be further considered until Wednesday of the next succeeding week unless the Senate by a two-thirds vote agrees to consider it further prior to that day (46 S.J. Reg. 1704 (1939)).

House bills may be considered in Senate under a suspension of the regular order of business on days other than calendar Wednesday and calendar Thursday (48 S.J. Reg. 1051 (1943)).

When a member is discussing a Senate bill on calendar Monday or calendar Tuesday (which are considered Senate bill days in the Senate) and 12:01 o'clock a.m. Wednesday arrives (which is considered a House bill day in the Senate), no further discussion may be had on the Senate bill (61 S.J. Reg. 956 (1969)).

SPECIAL ORDERS

Rule 5.11. Any bill, resolution, or other measure may on any day be made a special order for a future time of the session by an affirmative vote of two-thirds of the members present.

RULE 5.11

A special order shall be considered at the time for which it is set and considered from day to day until disposed of, unless at the time so fixed there is pending business under a special order, but such pending business may be suspended by a two-thirds vote of all the members present. If a special order is not reached or considered at the time fixed, it shall not lose its place as a special order. All special orders shall be subject to the Joint Rules and Senate Rule 5.10. (Former Rule 14)

Editorial Notes

A bill once set as a special order does not lose its place on the calendar of special orders if not taken up at the hour for which it is set.

A special order, the hour for the consideration of which has arrived, takes precedence of the unfinished business unless the unfinished business is itself a special order.

Notes of Rulings

An affirmative vote of two-thirds of all Senators present including those who ask to be recorded as "present-not voting" is required to set a special order (49 S.J. Reg. 427 (1945)).

The motion to set a bill for a special order is not a proper substitute for a motion to suspend the regular order of business and take up a bill for immediate consideration (50 S.J. Reg. 1005 (1947)).

A bill being considered as a special order that is laid on the table subject to call is no longer a special order (43 S.J. Reg. 980 (1933)).

Refusal of Senate to set bill as special order for a certain hour does not prevent a motion's being made and adopted immediately thereafter to set the bill as a special order for a different specified hour (45 S.J. Reg. 860 (1937)).

The Senate, by a two-thirds vote, may take up a bill out of its regular order for immediate consideration although there is an unfinished special order on the President's table awaiting the Senate's consideration (49 S.J. Reg. 1053 (1945)).

When the business before the Senate is a special order, the order of business may be suspended in order to consider other business (61 S.J. Reg. 2034 (1969)).

RULE 5.12

REGULAR ORDER OF BUSINESS

Rule 5.12. (a) Bills and resolutions shall be considered on second reading and shall be listed on the daily calendar of bills and resolutions on the President's table for second reading in the order in which the committee reports on them are received by the Secretary of the Senate. Upon receipt of a committee report on a bill or resolution, the Secretary of the Senate shall date and time stamp the report and forward a copy to the Journal Clerk who shall record the order in which the committee report was received in the Senate Journal. (Former Rule 91)

(b) Bills and resolutions shall be considered on third reading in the order in which they were passed on second reading.

Editorial Notes

On the very important matter of the order of considering each of the several bills reported from committees, the rules of the Senate were silent until Senate Rule 5.12 was amended on June 6, 1947, to provide that bills be placed on the calendars of Senate and House bills on the President's table in the order in which the committee reports on the bills are submitted by the respective chairmen from the floor. Bills are listed for consideration on third reading in the order in which they have been passed by the Senate to engrossment or to third reading.

The Senate Agenda is prepared daily and lists the bills in their order of consideration.

Notes of Rulings

A bill may not be considered by the Senate which has not been reported from a committee (44 S.J. Reg. 713 (1935)).

A report of a committee on a bill may be received only, and the question of its adoption is not voted on by the Senate (42 S.J. 1 C.S. 748 (1931)).

SUSPENSION OF THE REGULAR ORDER OF BUSINESS

Rule 5.13. No bill, joint resolution, or resolution affecting state policy may be considered out of its regular calendar order unless the regular order is suspended by a vote of two-thirds of the members present. (Former Rule 14.2)

RULE 5.14

INTENT CALENDAR

Rule 5.14. (a) During a regular session of the Legislature, any member who desires to suspend the regular order of business and take up a bill, joint resolution, or resolution out of its regular order shall give written notice of such intent to the Secretary of the Senate, on forms provided by the Secretary, not later than 4:00 p.m. on the last preceding calendar day that the Senate was in session. Unless the printing rule has been previously suspended, no bill, joint resolution, or resolution shall be eligible to be placed on the Intent Calendar unless at the time that the notice is given to the Secretary of the Senate the bill, resolution, or joint resolution has been printed and laid out on the members' desks. Notice must be given from day to day. No member may give notice on more than three bills or resolutions prior to May 1 or on more than five bills or resolutions on or after May 1.

(b) The Secretary shall prepare a list of all legislation for which notice has been given. The list must be made available to each member of the Senate and to the press no later than 6:30 p.m. on the day the notice is filed.

(c) No provision of this rule may be suspended except by vote of four-fifths of the members present. (Former Rule 14.2)

RULINGS BY PRESIDENT

Rule 5.15. Every question of order shall in the first instance be decided by the President, from whose decision any member may appeal to the Senate. Rulings which set or alter precedent shall be printed as an annotation to the rules. (Former Rule 15)

Editorial Note

A member called to the chair pending an appeal does not entertain any motions nor accept any further point of order.

See also Editorial Note following Rule 1.01.

ARTICLE VI MOTIONS

MOTIONS AND THEIR PRECEDENCE

Rule 6.01. (a) When a question is under consideration by the Senate, no motion shall be made except:

- (1) to fix the day to which the Senate shall adjourn or recess;
- (2) to adjourn or recess;

RULE 6.01

- (3) to proceed to the transaction of executive business;
- (4) the previous question;
- (5) to lay on the table;
- (6) to lay on the table subject to call;
- (7) to postpone to a time certain;
- (8) to commit;
- (9) to amend;
- (10) to postpone indefinitely.

These several motions have precedence in the order named. It shall be in order to make any number of the above motions before any vote is taken, but the votes shall be taken on all such motions made in the order of the precedence above stated. (Former Rule 16)

(b) Upon compliance with pertinent Senate Rules, motions addressing House amendments to Senate bills, resolutions suspending the constitutional limitation on spending, resolutions suspending conference committee limitations, appointment of conference committees, and conference committee reports are privileged and may be taken up at any time when no other matter is pending before the Senate.

Editorial Notes

Rule 6.01 apparently prevents a motion to suspend a pending question for the purpose of taking up another, but the Senate's presiding officers have recently interpreted Item (12) of Rule 16.06 to mean that any rule of the Senate may be amended, suspended, or rescinded by a two-thirds vote at any time and that a motion to suspend Rule 6.01 and any other interfering rule in order to take up for immediate consideration a question different from the one pending is in order. However, an undebatable privileged question that is pending or a question that is itself under consideration as the result of a rule suspension should be disposed of by the Senate before another question is taken up under a suspension of the rules. No rule suspension, of course, is in order during the morning call.

There are several kinds of motions to amend, which motions have precedence in the order named below:

1. Committee amendments and amendments by the author or Senator in charge of the bill offered from the floor to the body of the bill.

RULE 6.01

2. Other amendments offered from the floor to the body of the bill.

3. Amendments to the caption of the bill.

4. Amendments to strike out the enacting clause of a bill.

If a bill is considered section by section, an amendment is not in order except to the section under consideration. After all of the sections have been considered separately, the whole bill is open for amendment.

Notes of Rulings

Adjourn

(See also Rules 6.21 and 6.22.)

After a motion to adjourn has been made no business may precede a vote on the motion except by unanimous consent (43 S.J. Reg. 906 (1933)).

Table

A motion to table report of conference committee is not in order (47 S.J. Reg. 1128 (1941)).

Table Subject to Call

A motion to table a bill subject to call is not a proper substitute motion for a motion to set a bill as special order (45 S.J. Reg. 1426 (1937)).

A motion to call from the table a bill tabled subject to call is not in order while joint resolution on passage to third reading is pending (49 S.J. Reg. 820 (1945)).

The motion to table subject to call is not debatable (51 S.J. Reg. 1336 (1949)).

Postpone

When the hour to which a bill postponed to a time certain arrives, the postponed measure does not immediately displace a special order (or other matter) already under consideration by the Senate (45 S.J. Reg. 1854 (1937)).

Commit

A motion to recommit a bill permits discussion of the merits of the bill (42 S.J. Reg. 496 (1931)).

RULE 6.01*Amend*

[For rulings relating to germaneness of amendments, see under Rule 7.15.]

The Senate may amend a revenue bill from the House by adding a new field of taxation, and so may place a tax on cigarettes in a bill levying certain other taxes (42 S.J. Reg. 893 (1931)).

An amendment directly contrary to and including the same subject matter as an amendment previously adopted is not in order (42 S.J. Reg. 242 (1931)).

It is not in order to attempt to take out matter inserted after the Senate has refused to reconsider the vote by which it was inserted (42 S.J. Reg. 1566 (1931)).

An amendment defeated at a particular stage of a bill may not be again submitted at the same stage of the bill (42 S.J. 1 C.S. 647 (1931)).

Amendment having the same effect as an amendment which has been defeated is not in order (42 S.J. 2 C.S. 95 (1931)).

A substitute for both an amendment and an amendment to an amendment is in order (43 S.J. Reg. 1367 (1933)).

An amendment that has been tabled may not be offered again at the same stage of the bill (44 S.J. Reg. 156 (1935)).

A substitute for a substitute is not in order (44 S.J. Reg. 613 (1935)).

Matter identical with that stricken from a bill by amendment may not be re-inserted at the same stage by further amendment (44 S.J. Reg. 867 (1935)).

A single substitute for both an amendment and an amendment to the amendment may be offered (44 S.J. 2 C.S. 24 (1935)).

An amendment accomplishing same result as defeated amendment but different in text and inserted in bill at different place is in order (45 S.J. Reg. 622 (1937)).

An amendment containing only one of several provisions contained in a defeated amendment is in order (45 S.J. Reg. 1348 (1937)).

RULE 6.01

An amendment, defeated at one stage of a bill, is again in order when the bill has reached another stage (45 S.J. Reg. 1642 (1937)).

An amendment changing only load limit in bill relating to weight of trucks is a proper substitute for amendment striking out all after enacting clause and inserting new text (47 S.J. Reg. 475 (1941)).

An amendment inserted in a bill by an amendment is not subject to change at same stage of bill (48 S.J. Reg. 841 (1943)).

A substitute for an amendment is not in order if the substitute relates to a different subject matter (49 S.J. Reg. 436 (1945)).

An amendment to a joint resolution, defeated when the resolution is on passage to engrossment, may be offered again when resolution is on final passage (49 S.J. Reg. 444 (1945)).

An amendment to levy tax on fuel used in aircraft offered to bill exempting from motor fuel tax law fuels used for non-highway purposes subjects the bill to the constitutional prohibition against revenue-raising measures originating in Senate and is not in order (49 S.J. Reg. 527 (1945)).

A point of order that a line and word reference in a proposed amendment is incorrect does not deter consideration of the amendment containing the reference (50 S.J. Reg. 422 (1947)).

An amendment making it mandatory that the salaries of certain county officers be raised is not in order, after the adoption (at the same stage of the bill) of an amendment that makes the raising of those salaries permissive instead of mandatory (50 S.J. Reg. 826 (1947)).

An amendment that has been tabled may not be again considered at the same stage of the bill, even though it is resubmitted as only one of two distinct propositions in another amendment (51 S.J. Reg. 183 (1949)).

An amendment substantially different in any particular from one defeated would not be out of order because of its similarity to the defeated amendment (51 S.J. Reg. 628 (1949)).

An amendment which makes a revenue-raising measure of a bill further defining the term "carbon black" as used in the omnibus tax law is not in order (51 S.J. Reg. 1641 (1949)).

An amendment that does not indicate the portion of a bill it seeks to change is not in order (51 S.J. 1 C.S. 95 (1950)).

RULE 6.02

LIMITATION OF DEBATE ON MOTIONS

Rule 6.02. No debate shall be allowed on a motion to lay on the table, for the previous question, or to adjourn or recess; provided, however, that the author of a measure or whichever one of the several authors of the same may be by them selected so to do shall have the right, when a motion to lay on the table shall have been made, to close the debate, which privilege the member may yield to any other Senator subject to all of the Rules of the Senate. (Former Rule 17)

Editorial Note

If the member having the right to close after a motion to table yields his right to another Senator, he is not permitted himself to debate the question any further.

Notes of Rulings

The substance of a bill may be stated under a motion to suspend the order of business to take up for consideration (35 S.J. Reg. 1149 (1917)).

The motion to reconsider is debatable unless the proposition upon which the motion to reconsider is made is not debatable (44 S.J. Reg. 368-369 (1935)).

The motion to table subject to call is not debatable (46 S.J. Reg. 479 (1939)).

A resolution to fix date of sine die adjournment is debatable (47 S.J. Reg. 1902 (1941)).

When an amendment to a bill is pending, all debate must relate to the amendment (49 S.J. Reg. 1019 (1945)).

The motion to suspend the regular order of business is not debatable, but a limited explanation of the bill to which any such motion applies is permitted (50 S.J. Reg. 1349 (1947)).

The author of a bill who has moved to suspend a rule so that the bill might be introduced may explain it briefly (51 S.J. Reg. 502 (1949)).

A motion for a Call of the Senate is not debatable (61 S.J. Reg. 1759 (1969)).

A congratulatory resolution when offered is not debatable and therefore may be considered immediately or referred to a committee by the presiding officer (61 S.J. 1 C.S. 124 (1969)).

RULE 6.03

WRITTEN MOTIONS

Rule 6.03. All motions shall be reduced to writing and read by the Secretary, if desired by the presiding officer or any Senator present. (Former Rule 18)

Note of Ruling

After the commencement of a roll call on the question of agreeing to a motion to suspend the regular order of business, a Senator may not interrupt the roll call to demand that the motion be submitted in writing and may not then insist as a matter of right that the motion be reduced to writing (50 S.J. Reg. 602 (1947)).

WITHDRAWAL OF MOTION

Rule 6.04. After a motion has been stated by the President or read by the Secretary, it shall be deemed to be in possession of the Senate, but it may be withdrawn at any time before it has been amended or decided. (Former Rule 19)

Note of Ruling

An amendment may be withdrawn by its author at any time before it has been voted on, even when a Senator is debating it; and its withdrawal cuts off immediately any further discussion of it (50 S.J. Reg. 1237 (1947)).

MOTIONS TO FIX SUM OR STATE TIME

Rule 6.05. On a motion to fix a sum or state a time, the largest sum and the longest time shall have precedence. (Former Rule 20)

DIVISION OF QUESTION

Rule 6.06. Any member may have the question before the Senate divided, if it be susceptible of a division, into distinct questions. On a motion to strike out and insert, it shall not be in order to move for a division of the question, and the rejection of a motion to strike out and insert one proposition shall not prevent a motion to strike out and insert a different proposition or prevent a subsequent motion simply to strike out. The rejection of a motion simply to strike out shall not prevent a subsequent motion to strike out and insert. (Former Rule 21)

RULE 6.07

Notes of Rulings

A motion to suspend the regular order of business to take up a bill is susceptible of division when there is more than one Senate rule banning the immediate consideration of the bill, but after the motion has been made and carried by a two-thirds vote and the bill has been laid before the Senate and read second time, it is too late to call for a division of the question or to invoke the rule requiring bills to be printed before consideration (50 S.J. Reg. 1056 (1947)). (See also note of ruling following Rule 7.12.)

A motion that Senate Rule 5.09 and the regular order of business be suspended and a certain general bill be laid out is not susceptible of division if Senate Rule 5.09, which relates to the order of business, is the only Senate rule banning the laying out of the bill and its immediate consideration by the Senate (50 S.J. Reg. 1239 (1947)).

MOTION TO TABLE

Rule 6.07. A motion to table shall only affect the matter to which it is directed, and a motion to table an amendment shall never have the effect of tabling the entire measure. (Former Rule 21)

MOTIONS TO REFER OR COMMIT

Rule 6.08. Any bill, petition, or resolution may be referred from one committee or subcommittee to another committee or subcommittee by a two-thirds vote of the members present and voting. Any bill, petition, or resolution may be committed to any committee or subcommittee at any stage of the proceedings on such bill, petition, or resolution by a majority vote of the elected members of the Senate. A bill or joint resolution committed to a committee or subcommittee while on third reading shall be considered as on its second reading if reported favorably back to the Senate.

When several motions shall be made for reference of a subject to a committee, they shall have preference in the following order:

First: To a Committee of the Whole Senate

Second: To a standing committee

Third: To a standing subcommittee

Fourth: To a select committee. (Former Rule 92)

RULE 6.09

PREVIOUS QUESTION

Rule 6.09. Pending the consideration of any question before the Senate, any Senator may call for the previous question, and if seconded by five Senators, the presiding officer shall submit the question: "Shall the main question be now put?" If a majority of the members present and voting are in favor of it, the main question shall be ordered, the effect of which shall be to cut off all further amendments and debate and bring the Senate to a direct vote—first upon pending amendments and motions, if there be any, then upon the main proposition. The previous question may be ordered on any pending amendment or motion before the Senate as a separate proposition and be decided by a vote upon said amendment or motion. (Former Rule 51)

Editorial Notes

After the previous question has been ordered, no motions are in order until the question or questions on which it is ordered have been voted upon, except the motions to adjourn, for a call of the Senate and to reconsider the vote by which the previous question was ordered, and the motion to reconsider can be made only once.

It has also been held that a motion may be withdrawn after the previous question has been ordered on it. (See Senate Journal, 46th Legislature, Regular Session, pages 2112-2113; Senate Journal, 50th Legislature, page 1237.)

Notes of Rulings

The previous question may not be ordered on final passage of bill prior to its being placed on third reading (34 S.J. Reg. 1063 (1915)).

Ordering of the previous question does not violate the "free discussion" section of the Constitution (38 S.J. Reg. 1169 (1923)).

When the main question has been ordered but not voted on, a member is not entitled to speak on a question of personal privilege (42 S.J. Reg. 1203; 42 S.J. 1 C.S. 675 (1931)).

The previous question may not be moved to include the votes to be taken on a bill or on any subsidiary motions applied to it at a more advanced stage (42 S.J. 1 C.S. 675 (1931)).

RULE 6.10

It is not in order to speak to a question of personal privilege after the previous question has been ordered (43 S.J. Reg. 691 (1933)).

A motion may be made (even by a Senator not voting on the prevailing side) to rescind the "action and vote of the Senate" in ordering the previous question (45 S.J. Reg. 432 (1937)). (A vote of two-thirds of all members present is required to suspend, rescind, or amend any rule of the Senate.)

The vote by which the main question is ordered on series of questions may be reconsidered after vote has been taken on one or more of the questions (45 S.J. 2 C.S. 82 (1937)).

The motion for the previous question on a bill may be made and voted on after the previous question has been ordered on a proposed amendment to the bill and before a vote has been taken on the amendment (46 S.J. Reg. 2041 (1939)).

A motion for previous question is not in order immediately after defeat of same motion (47 S.J. Reg. 1743 (1941)).

The constitutional rule (Section 32 of Article III) calling for "free discussion" on a bill does not prevent the making of a motion for the previous question on the passage of a bill or prevent the Senate's ordering the main question on the bill as provided for in its own rule relating to the previous question. The Senate determines by its vote on the motion for the previous question whether or not the constitutional rule has been complied with (50 S.J. Reg. 1174 (1947)).

A motion for the previous question may be put at the same time on a motion to re-refer a bill from one committee to another committee and also a substitute motion that the same bill be referred from the original committee to still another committee (61 S.J. Reg. 1762 (1969)).

RECONSIDERATION

Rule 6.10. After a question shall have been decided, either in the affirmative or negative, any member voting with the prevailing side may, at any time on the same legislative day in which the vote was taken or on the next legislative day, move the reconsideration thereof. When a bill, resolution, report, amendment, order, or message upon which a vote was taken shall have gone out of the possession of the Senate and have been delivered to the House of Representatives or to the Governor, the motion to

RULE 6.10

reconsider shall be accompanied by a motion to request the House or the Governor to return same, which last motion shall be acted upon, and if determined in the negative shall be a final disposition of the motion to reconsider. If the motion to request the House to return same is successful, the motion to reconsider shall then be acted upon and if sustained, the bill, resolution, report, amendment, order, or message upon which the vote was taken and which vote was reconsidered shall be placed upon the calendar as unfinished business and may be called up on the first appropriate day on or after the return of same to the possession of the Senate. (Former Rule 23)

Editorial Notes

If a vote on a Senate bill is reconsidered on House bill day, the bill itself may not be considered in the Senate until the arrival of a Senate bill day.

Under Senate Rule 6.10, recalling is made the first requirement for further considering a bill passed by the Senate and sent to the House. Hence, a motion or resolution to recall the bill is privileged.

Notes of Rulings

Reconsideration of a vote recommitting a bill has the immediate effect of placing the bill back to its status before the motion to recommit prevailed (34 S.J. Reg. 250 (1915)).

Reconsideration of vote by which a bill passed to engrossment places the bill back before the Senate just as it was before the vote on its engrossment was taken (37 S.J. Reg. 578 (1921)).

A motion to reconsider a vote may be made on the first day after the vote is taken on which there is a quorum of the Senate present (38 S.J. Reg. 619 (1923)).

Vote on adoption of amendment, adopted on second reading of a bill that is later ordered engrossed, may not be reconsidered until vote on passage of bill to engrossment has been reconsidered (39 S.J. Reg. 388 (1925)).

The motion to reconsider a vote is not debatable when the motion on which the vote was taken is not debatable (40 S.J. Reg. 415 (1927)).

A motion to reconsider the vote by which the previous question has been ordered may be made by any Senator voting to order it; and in case the vote is not a "yea and nay" recorded vote, it may be made by any Senator (40 S.J. Reg. 415 (1927)).

RULE 6.10

Upon reconsideration of the vote on a House bill, it automatically takes its place on the calendar of House bills on the President's table for consideration by the Senate (42 S.J. Reg. 608 (1931)).

A motion to adopt a conference committee report on joint resolution is in order at any time, and without a reconsideration of a previous adverse vote on the report (44 S.J. Reg. 1812 (1935)).

A motion to reconsider a vote is not debatable if at the time the vote was taken the previous question on the proposition voted on had been ordered (44 S.J. 1 C.S. 219 (1935)).

The motion to reconsider the vote on the passage of a bill must be made on the same day the bill was passed to engrossment or on the next succeeding legislative day (46 S.J. Reg. 1129 (1939)).

A bill may be recalled from the House before motion is made to reconsider vote on its passage (46 S.J. Reg. 1209 (1939)).

The vote by which a conference report has been adopted by the Senate may be reconsidered by the Senate and the bill recalled from the Governor although the bill has been enrolled, signed by the presiding officers of each House, and presented to the Governor (46 S.J. Reg. 1487 (1939)).

Debate of motion to reconsider vote by which main question ordered is not in order (47 S.J. Reg. 2258 (1941)).

A motion to reconsider a vote must be made on the same day the vote is taken or on the next legislative day (49 S.J. Reg. 807 (1945)).

The motion to reconsider a vote may not be made by a member who is not recorded as having voted on the prevailing side if the vote was a "yea and nay" recorded vote (49 S.J. Reg. 1019, 1214 (1945)).

A motion to reconsider the vote by which a motion to table has prevailed may not be made (50 S.J. Reg. 805 (1947)).

A concurrent resolution to recall for further consideration a bill passed by the Senate is in accord with Senate Rule 6.10 and is privileged (51 S.J. 1 C.S. 120 (1950)). (See also Hinds' Precedents, 5,5669-5671.)

RULE 6.11

SPREADING MOTION TO RECONSIDER ON JOURNAL

Rule 6.11. At any time before the expiration of the next legislative day following that on which the vote was taken, a motion to reconsider a vote may be made by any Senator who is permitted by Rule 6.10 to make it, and the maker of the motion may accompany it with a request that it be spread on the journal to be called up and acted on at a later time, which request shall be granted unless another Senator demands immediate action thereon. In case a motion to reconsider that has been spread upon the journal is not called up to be acted on by the Senate within five legislative days after it has been made, it shall not thereafter be called up or acted upon. Any such motion that has been made during the last six days of the session that has not been called up before the final 24 hours of the session shall not thereafter be called up or acted upon by the Senate. In all cases, a motion to reconsider shall be decided by a majority vote. (Former Rule 24)

DEMAND FOR IMMEDIATE RULING

Rule 6.12. Pending the consideration or discussion of any point of order before the presiding officer and the Senate, or either, any Senator may demand that the point of order be immediately decided, and if seconded by 10 Senators, the presiding officer shall submit the question: "Shall the point of order be now decided?" If a majority vote in favor of it, the point of order shall immediately be decided by the presiding officer, and if an appeal from the presiding officer's decision is taken, the appeal shall be immediately decided by the Senate without debate. (Former Rule 52)

Editorial Note

The President of the Senate is required by the rules of the Senate to decide questions of order, but he is not required to rule on the constitutionality of the substance or content of any proposed law, resolution, or amendment. He usually decides questions as to the constitutionality of a certain procedure or as to the Senate's constitutional jurisdiction, but he usually submits to the Senate for its decision questions as to the constitutionality of the substances or content of any proposal. (See also Rules 1.01 and 5.15 and notes following them.)

Note of Ruling

The constitutionality of a bill or resolution should not be ruled on by the presiding officer of the Senate (61 S.J. Reg. 2034 (1969)).

RULE 6.13

DISPENSE WITH READING OF PAPERS

Rule 6.13. When the reading of a paper is called for and the same is objected to by any member, it shall be determined by a majority vote of the Senate and without debate. (Former Rule 25)

Notes of Rulings

The Senate may determine whether a Senator who is explaining a bill prior to a vote on a motion to permit its introduction may read the bill in full (51 S.J. Reg. 502 (1949)).

Although the Senate on a previous occasion has ordered the full reading of a certain bill dispensed with, a full reading may be called for when the bill is again before the Senate for consideration and may be dispensed with only on order of the Senate (51 S.J. Reg. 503 (1949)).

A Senator addressing the Senate on the question of whether or not the Senate shall concur in the House amendments to a bill may read in full a legal opinion relating to the subject matter of the amendments unless the Senate orders its reading discontinued (51 S.J. Reg. 603-604 (1949)).

A second reading of an amendment in full may be dispensed with by order of the Senate (51 S.J. Reg. 625, 628 (1949)).

MODE OF STATING AND VOTING UPON QUESTIONS

Rule 6.14. All questions shall be distinctly put by the President and the members shall signify their assent or dissent by answering "yea" or "nay." (Former Rule 26)

Note of Ruling

After a roll call has been ordered and before the calling of the roll has commenced, it is not in order for a member to address the Senate (44 S.J. 2 C.S. 83 (1935)).

CALLS FOR YEAS AND NAYS REQUIRED

Rule 6.15. (a) Upon the final passage of all amendments proposed to the Constitution, all bills appropriating money or lands for any purpose, and all questions requiring a vote of two-thirds of the members elected, the presiding officer shall call for the yeas and nays, and they shall be entered in the journal. Upon all other questions requiring a vote of two-thirds of the members present, including a motion to suspend the rules, the presiding

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officer shall determine if there is objection and, if so, call for the yeas and nays, but they shall not be entered into the journal unless required under Subsection (b) of this rule. If no objection is made, the journal entry shall reflect a unanimous consent vote of the members present without necessity of a roll call of yeas and nays. (Former Rule 82)

(b) At the desire of any three members present, the yeas and nays shall be entered on the journal, and the names of the members present and not voting shall be recorded immediately after those voting in the affirmative and negative, and such members shall be counted in determining the presence of a quorum. (Constitution, Article III, Section 12) (Former Rule 29(a))

(c) A member must be on the floor of the Senate or in an adjacent room or hallway on the same level as the Senate floor or gallery in order to vote; but a member who is out of the Senate when a record vote is taken and who wishes to be recorded shall be permitted to do so provided:

(1) the member was out of the Senate temporarily, having been recorded earlier as present;

(2) the vote is submitted to the Secretary of the Senate prior to adjournment or recess to another calendar day; and

(3) the recording of the member's vote does not change the result as announced by the chair.

(d) Once begun, a roll call may not be interrupted for any reason.

Editorial Note

Verification of a "yea and nay" vote is not provided for by any rule, but when a vote is close, it has been the practice for the presiding officer to order a verification when requested by any member to do so.

MEMBERS REFUSING TO ANSWER RECORDED PRESENT

Rule 6.16. Upon a roll call of the Senate, should any member who is on the floor of the Senate fail or refuse to answer the call of the roll, the Secretary of the Senate shall, under the direction of the President of the Senate, record such member as present. (Former Rule 30)

PAIRED VOTES

Rule 6.17. If a member who is absent desires to be recorded on a pending question, the member may cast a paired vote by signing a pair slip which indicates the member's "yea" or "nay" vote with a member who is

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present and casting an opposite vote, if the member who is present so desires. Pair slips must be signed by both the absent and present member and filed with the Secretary of the Senate before the vote. The paired votes of the present and absent members shall be recorded as an expression of opinion on the matter considered but shall not be counted in the total of votes for or against the measure or motion. However, the member present shall be counted to make a quorum. (Former Rule 29(b))

LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR TO GIVE CASTING VOTE

Rule 6.18. If the Senate be equally divided on any question, the Lieutenant Governor, if present, shall give the casting vote. (Constitution, Article IV, Section 16) (Former Rule 27)

Editorial Note

A vote on a motion to refer a resolution was yeas 15, nays 15. Lieutenant Governor Davidson voted "nay" and declared the motion lost. A second vote was taken on a motion to refer to another committee and resulted in a tie. Lieutenant Governor A. B. Davidson voted "nay" and declared the motion lost (32 S.J. Reg. 39 (1911)).

EFFECT OF TIE VOTE WHEN LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR ABSENT

Rule 6.19. If the Senate is equally divided on any question when the Lieutenant Governor is not present, such question or motion shall be lost. (Former Rule 28)

VETOED BILLS

Rule 6.20. A vote of two-thirds of all members elected to the Senate shall be required for the passage of House bills that have been returned by the Governor with his objections, and a vote of two-thirds of the members of the Senate present shall be required for the passage of Senate bills that have been returned by the Governor with his objections. (Constitution, Article IV, Section 14) (Former Rule 31(b))

Note of Ruling

A specific case in which the vote of yeas and nays did not pass the bill over the Governor's veto is found at 47 S.J. Reg. 2748 (1941).

RULE 6.21

ADJOURNMENT

Rule 6.21. A motion to adjourn or recess shall always be in order and shall be decided without debate, and the Senate may adjourn or recess while operating under the previous question. (Former Rule 49)

Editorial Note

The motion to recess or adjourn is not debatable, and the maker of either motion may not hold the floor to the exclusion of other Senators who might want to move to adjourn or recess to a different hour. After a series of such motions has been made, the motions must be voted on immediately.

Notes of Rulings

Under Senate Rule 5.02 which states that "two-thirds of all of the Senators elected shall constitute a quorum but a smaller number may adjourn (or recess) from day to day," a motion to recess (or adjourn) until a later time on the same day is a proper motion (61 S.J. Reg. 945 (1969)).

The Legislature may repeal or set aside a resolution setting a date for sine die adjournment (42 S.J. Reg. 1656 (1931)).

A resolution setting a new time for sine die adjournment is in order and requires only a majority vote to adopt it (42 S.J. 2 C.S. 189 (1931)).

A motion to adjourn may not be made immediately after the defeat of a series of motions to adjourn and recess (51 S.J. Reg. 577 (1949)).

A motion to adjourn or recess is not a proper motion where further business has not been transacted by the Senate since a previous motion to adjourn or recess had been made and defeated (61 S.J. Reg. 1059 (1969)).

A concurrent resolution containing a provision that "no date for adjournment be fixed until the appropriation bills have been passed and all important measures upon the calendar have been disposed of" was held out of order by Lieutenant Governor Lynch Davidson, because it sought "to deny the Legislature its constitutional right to adjourn at any time it desires" (37 S.J. Reg. 392 (1921)).

The Legislature may repeal or set aside a resolution setting a future date and hour for sine die adjournment, and a resolution setting a new time for sine die adjournment is in order, and only a majority vote is required to adopt it (42 S.J. Reg. 1656, 1682 (1931)).

RULE 6.22

**ADJOURNMENT OF SENATE FOR MORE THAN
THREE DAYS**

Rule 6.22. The Senate shall not adjourn or recess for more than three days or to any other place than that in which it may be sitting, without the concurrence of the House of Representatives. (Constitution, Article III, Section 17) (Former Rule 49)

Note of Ruling

An adjournment from Thursday to Monday is not for more than three days, and consent of the House to such an adjournment by the Senate is not needed (49 S.J. Reg. 640 (1945)).

**ARTICLE VII
INTRODUCTION AND PASSAGE OF BILLS
CUSTODIAN OF BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS**

Rule 7.01. The Calendar Clerk shall be the official custodian of the bills and resolutions pending in the Senate, and the same may not be withdrawn from the custody of such clerk without the consent of the Senate. (Former Rule 85)

CAPTION RULE

Rule 7.02. Each bill must include a caption beginning with the words "A Bill to be Entitled an Act" to be followed by a brief statement that gives the Legislature and the public reasonable notice of the subject of the proposed measure. (Constitution, Article III, Sections 29 and 35) (Former Rule 72(a))

Notes of Rulings

An amendment that seeks to change "the age of persons eligible to vote" is germane to the caption (subject) of a joint resolution that "repeals the requirement that voters register annually" and since no amendment has been offered at the same stage of the resolution, it is a proper amendment (61 S.J. Reg. 720 (1969)).

An amendment that seeks to add an appropriation for another school is not germane to the caption (subject) of a bill that "makes a supplemental appropriation to The Coordinating Board, Texas College and University System for contracts with Baylor University College of Medicine" (61 S.J. 2 C.S. 179 (1969)).

RULE 7.03

An amendment that seeks to include a corporate income tax is germane to the caption (subject) of a bill (omnibus tax bill) to provide taxation for the operation of state government (62 S.J. Reg. 861 (1971)).

An amendment that provides for additional schools other than those submitted by the Governor as an emergency matter is not germane to caption (subject) of bill (62 S.J. Reg. 357 (1971)).

ANNOUNCEMENT OF STAGE OF BILL

Rule 7.03. The President shall, at each reading, announce whether the bill originated in the Senate or House of Representatives and whether it be the first, second, or third reading. (Former Rule 69)

FILING BILLS

Rule 7.04. (a) Beginning the first Monday after the general election preceding the next regular legislative session or within 30 days prior to any special session, it shall be in order to prefile with the Secretary of the Senate bills for introduction in that session.

(b) During the session bills may be filed for introduction with the Secretary at any time.

(c) Upon receipt of the bills the Secretary of the Senate shall number them and make them a matter of public record, available for distribution. Once a bill has been filed it may not be recalled. (Former Rules 70 and 86)

Notes of Rulings

The Senate may not grant by vote or by unanimous consent permission to a member to introduce a bill not within Governor's call (43 S.J. 1 C.S. 24 (1933)).

A point of order, made and sustained at a special session, that a bill (which has been read second time) is not within the Governor's call prevents any further consideration of it at that session (43 S.J. 2 C.S. 27 (1934)).

A bill making an appropriation for the activation of an agency to distribute surplus commodities to state hospitals and special schools and for certain other related purposes is within the call of the Governor for a special session "to make and to finance such appropriations as the Legislature may deem necessary for State hospitals and special schools . . ." (51 S.J. 1 C.S. 161 (1950)).

RULE 7.05

INTRODUCTION AND FIRST READING OF BILLS

Rule 7.05. (a) Senate bills shall be considered introduced when first read in the presence of the Senate.

(b) Senate bills filed for introduction, and House bills received by the Senate, shall be read on first reading at the appropriate point in the morning call.

REFERRAL OF BILLS

Rule 7.06. (a) The President shall refer each bill to a proper committee or standing subcommittee and shall cause such referral to be announced when the bill is first read.

(b) No action shall be taken on a bill accepting, rejecting, or amending it until the bill has been reported on by a committee. (Former Rules 70 and 86)

Editorial Notes

This rule clearly forbids tabling a bill that has not been reported from a committee. The practice of tabling a bill not properly before the Senate for consideration is not in accordance with good parliamentary practice, since the practice deprives the sponsors of a fair opportunity of protecting the life of the bill.

Lieutenant Governor Barry Miller declined to refer a bill that had been presented for introduction at a called session, holding that it was not covered by the call of the Governor (41 S.J. 5 C.S. 9, 14 (1930)). (See also Appendix under heading Jurisdiction — Special Sessions.)

Note of Ruling

A motion to re-refer a bill is in order at any time there is not another question already before the Senate for immediate consideration (51 S.J. Reg. 755-756 (1949)).

LIMITATIONS ON INTRODUCTION

Rule 7.07. (a) A bill may be introduced at any time during the first 60 calendar days of the regular session and may be referred to the proper committee and disposed of under the rules of the Senate. (No Former Rule)

(b) Except as provided in Rule 7.08, no bill shall be introduced after the first 60 calendar days of the session. This provision may only be suspended by an affirmative vote of four-fifths of the members of the Senate. (Former Rule 87)

RULE 7.08

Note of Ruling

Refusal of the Senate to suspend the foregoing rule to permit the introduction of a bill does not prevent its being offered again for introduction later (43 S.J. Reg. 1656 (1933)).

CONSIDERATION OF EMERGENCY MATTERS

Rule 7.08. At any time during the session, resolutions, emergency appropriations, emergency matters specifically submitted by the Governor in special messages to the Legislature, and local bills (as defined in Rule 9.01) may be filed with the Secretary of the Senate, introduced and referred to the proper committee, and disposed of under the rules of the Senate. (Former Rule 86)

ANALYSIS OF FISCAL AND OTHER IMPLICATIONS OF BILL OR RESOLUTION

Rule 7.09. (a) On any bill or resolution that proposes to change benefits or participation in benefits of a public retirement system or that would otherwise change the financial obligations of a public retirement system, there shall be attached an actuarial impact statement prepared by the Legislative Budget Board in cooperation with the State Pension Review Board.

(b) On any bill or joint resolution which authorizes or requires the expenditure or diversion of any state funds for any purpose, except the general appropriations bill, there shall be attached a fiscal note signed by the director of the Legislative Budget Board and outlining the fiscal implications and probable cost of the measure for the first five years after its passage, and a statement as to whether or not there will be a cost involved thereafter.

(c) On any bill or resolution that authorizes or requires a change in the sanctions applicable to adults convicted of felony crimes, there shall be attached a Criminal Justice Policy Impact Statement signed by the director of the Legislative Budget Board and outlining the estimated impact of the proposed policy changes on the programs and work load of state corrections agencies and of the demand for resources and services of those agencies.

(d) On any bill or resolution that authorizes or requires a change in the public school finance system, there shall be attached an Equalized Education Funding Impact Statement signed by the director of the Legislative Budget Board and outlining the estimated impact of the proposed policy changes on state equalized funding requirements and policies.

RULE 7.10

(e) For any statement or analysis required by this rule, the Senate Committee on Administration shall adopt such necessary forms and procedures as are required to ensure that all members of the Senate are informed as to the impact of proposed legislation on the state or other unit of government.

**FORMAT OF BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS
REPORTED BY COMMITTEES**

Rule 7.10. (a) A committee may not report a bill or resolution to the Senate unless the bill or resolution complies with Subsection (b) of this rule.

(b) In any section of a bill or joint resolution that proposes to amend an existing statute or constitutional provision, language sought to be deleted must be bracketed and stricken through, and language sought to be added must be underlined. This requirement does not apply to:

- (1) an appropriation bill;
- (2) a local bill;
- (3) a recodification bill;
- (4) a redistricting bill;
- (5) a section of a bill or joint resolution not purporting to amend an existing statute or constitutional provision;
- (6) a section of a bill or joint resolution that revises the entire text of an existing statute or constitutional provision, to the extent that it would confuse rather than clarify to show deletions and additions; and
- (7) a section of a bill or joint resolution providing for severability, nonseverability, emergency, or repeal of an existing statute or constitutional provision.

(c) The President may overrule a point of order raised as to a violation of Subsection (b) of this rule if the violation is typographical or minor and does not tend to deceive or mislead. (Former Rule 94.4)

(d) The Senate Enrolling Clerk may make certain technical corrections in bills and resolutions to conform the language to requirements of Subsection (b) of this rule and of the Texas Constitution. This subsection applies to misspelled words, mistakes in citations and internal references, numbering and reprinting errors, bracketing and underlining errors, mistakes in grammar and punctuation, and insufficient captions.

RULE 7.11

COMMITTEE SUBSTITUTE BILLS

Rule 7.11. (a) A committee may adopt and report a complete germane committee substitute containing the caption, enacting clause, and text of a bill or resolution in lieu of the original, in which event the complete substitute bill or resolution shall be laid before the Senate and shall be the matter before the Senate for its consideration instead of the original. If the substitute is defeated at any legislative stage, the bill or resolution is considered not passed. (Former Rule 84)

(b) If a point of order is raised and sustained that a committee substitute bill is not germane or contains provisions not germane to the original bill, the bill shall be returned for further consideration to the committee from which it was reported. If the committee desires to hear additional testimony, the bill shall be posted for public hearing according to the rules of the Senate and is subject to Rule 11.20.

PRINTING OF BILLS

Rule 7.12. (a) Every favorable committee report on a general bill made by a Senate committee shall be printed, unless the Senate on the same day it is reported or on the next legislative day shall order it not printed. Each committee report on a local bill shall be printed, unless the committee making the report recommends that it not be printed, in which case the committee's recommendations shall be effective as an order of the Senate that the report be not printed. A list of all bills on committee report ordered not printed by the Senate or ordered not printed by committee recommendation shall be listed by number, author, and caption and distributed to each member at the close of each day's business. Copies of all committee reports printed shall be placed on the desks of Senators on the same day the printed copies are delivered by the printer. No bill except local bills and bills ordered not printed by the Senate shall be considered by the Senate until a printed committee report has been on the desk of each Senator at least 24 hours. (Former Rule 74)

(b) Every committee report printing on a bill or resolution shall include:

(1) a copy of the committee report form showing the record vote by which the measure was reported, whether the measure was reported favorably or unfavorably, with amendment or with a substitute;

(2) a copy of the original bill or resolution, unless the committee reports a substitute measure;

(3) a copy of any substitute bill or resolution;

(4) a copy of each amendment adopted to the bill or resolution;

RULE 7.13

(5) any fiscal note on the bill or resolution, including any updated fiscal note to reflect any change in fiscal implications made by amendment or substitute;

(6) any criminal justice impact statement, including any updated statement to reflect any change made by amendment or substitute;

(7) any education funding impact statement, including any updated statement to reflect any change made by amendment or substitute;

(8) any actuarial analysis, including any updated analysis to reflect any change made by amendment or substitute;

(9) a bill analysis, including any updated analysis to reflect any change made by amendment or substitute; and

(10) a list of witnesses testifying in favor, against, or on the bill or resolution.

Editorial Note

The rules governing the printing of bills also apply to the printing of concurrent and joint resolutions.

Notes of Rulings

Multigraphed copies of a bill are equivalent to printed copies so far as the 24-hour printing rule is concerned (42 S.J. Reg. 55 (1931)).

Setting a bill that has not been printed as a special order permits its consideration at the time for which it is set even though it has not been printed (43 S.J. 2 C.S. 96 (1934)).

A motion to recommit a bill is a proper substitute motion for a motion to not print a bill (55 S.J. Reg. 1546 (1957)).

**SUSPENSION OF RULE LIMITING
CONSIDERATION OF BILLS**

Rule 7.13. Except as otherwise provided in Rule 7.08, bills shall not be taken up, considered, or acted upon by the Senate during the first 60 calendar days of the session, unless this rule be suspended by the affirmative vote of four-fifths of the members of the Senate. (Former Rule 89)

Note of Ruling

A motion to suspend Section 5 of Article III of the Constitution to consider a bill during the first 60 days of a Regular Session

RULE 7.14

requires a vote of four-fifths of the members of the Senate (25) not four-fifths of the members present (59 S.J. Reg. 144 (1965)).

CONSIDERATION OF HOUSE BILL IN LIEU OF SENATE BILL ON SAME SUBJECT

Rule 7.14. When any Senate bill shall be reached on the calendar or shall be before the Senate for consideration, it shall be the duty of the President to give the place of such bill on the calendar to any House bill which has been referred to and reported from a committee of the Senate containing the same subject or to lay such House bill before the Senate to be considered in lieu of such Senate bill. (Former Rule 67)

Editorial Notes

The purpose of this rule is to save the time and labor of the Legislature by disposing of the most advanced legislation first. The House bill is not substituted for the Senate bill, but simply is considered instead of the Senate bill, which is displaced on the calendar by the House bill.

It is not necessary that the bills be identical if generally they cover the same subject and are directed to the same end.

Note of Ruling

A House bill that has been reported favorably and relates to the same subject as a Senate bill that has been reached on the calendar should be considered by Senate in lieu of the Senate bill if said House bill is "of the same general tenor" (38 S.J. Reg. 470 (1923)).

GERMANENESS

Rule 7.15. No motion or proposition on a subject different from that under consideration shall be admitted under color of amendment or as a substitute for the motion or proposition under debate. (Constitution, Article III, Section 30) (Former Rule 72(b))

Notes of Rulings

An amendment to a tax-raising measure, which amendment has for its purpose the reduction of appropriations already made is not germane (45 S.J. 2 C.S. 184-185 (1937)). (This ruling was sustained by the Senate by a vote of 15 to 14.)

RULE 7.15

An amendment to the rural aid bill that has for its purpose a change in a general law is not in order (46 S.J. Reg. 1633 (1939)).

An amendment relative to maximum gross weight of trucks is not germane to bill regulating private motor carriers (46 S.J. Reg. 1732 (1939)).

An amendment to general bill to exempt one senatorial district from its provisions is not germane (46 S.J. Reg. 2142-2143 (1939)).

Amendment allocating penalties and interest collected on delinquent taxes to special county fund not germane to bill remitting penalties and interest (47 S.J. Reg. 801 (1941)).

An amendment must be germane to that portion of bill proposed to be amended (47 S.J. Reg. 1062 (1941)).

Amendment to restrict site for building, etc., held germane to bill providing for new office building (47 S.J. Reg. 2282 (1941)).

Amendment to change general law not germane to bill primary purposes of which are to allocate and to appropriate certain revenues (48 S.J. Reg. 420 (1943)).

An amendment to place a tax on fuel used in aircraft is not in order to a Senate bill to exempt certain fuels from tax imposed by motor fuel tax law (49 S.J. Reg. 537 (1945)).

An amendment to increase franchise tax of any corporation availing itself of bill's provisions is germane to bill to increase rights and powers of certain corporations (49 S.J. Reg. 751 (1945)).

An amendment to require payment of all taxes due by automobile owner as prerequisite for obtaining license for car is not germane to bill to require only the payment of property taxes on car as prerequisite for license (49 S.J. Reg. 880 (1945)).

An amendment prescribing a penalty for effecting a sale of liability insurance by misrepresentation that the law requires such insurance of all automobile drivers is not germane to a bill relating to the financial responsibility of drivers (50 S.J. Reg. 976 (1947)).

An amendment (which is in effect a complete substitute bill) that provides a system of civil service regulations and also a system of retirement of state employees is germane to a bill providing only for a state employees retirement system (50 S.J. Reg. 1006 (1947)).

RULE 7.15

An amendment to exempt one county and one senatorial district from the provisions of a joint resolution, the original purpose of which is to increase the compensation of all members of the Legislature, is not germane (50 S.J. Reg. 1483 (1947)).

An amendment prescribing a minimum allocation to school districts from a certain fund is not germane to a bill the purpose of which is only to create the fund (51 S.J. Reg. 338 (1949)).

An amendment prescribing a penalty for practitioners of healing arts receiving rebates is germane to bill prescribing minimum basic qualifications of such practitioners (51 S.J. Reg. 729 (1949)).

The amendment of a general appropriation bill by inserting therein additional matter creating a new medical college or branch of The University of Texas is not permissible (51 S.J. Reg. 1126 (1949)). [Note.—Lieutenant Governor Shivers supplemented this ruling with the further statement that in his opinion it would be permissible to insert in a general appropriation bill a specific appropriation to be used by the University Board of Regents to establish another medical department or branch and to include with the appropriation so inserted detailed directions to the board for spending the appropriation for that purpose pursuant to the pre-existing law authorizing said board to “establish the departments of a first-class University.”]

An amendment that seeks to transfer a state university from the board of regents, state senior colleges, that includes the university in the subject of the bill is germane to the bill that seeks to transfer another state university from the same board (61 S.J. Reg. 204 (1969)).

An amendment that seeks to amend a bill setting up a “Memorial for John F. Kennedy in Dallas” by changing the procedures for setting up the “Commission” and eliminates the appropriation of state funds therefor is germane to the subject of the bill (61 S.J. Reg. 520 (1969)).

An amendment that seeks to amend a bill setting up a “Memorial for John F. Kennedy in Dallas” by striking all below the enacting clause and setting up a “Commission to Memorialize all native and adopted Texans” is not germane to the caption (subject) of the bill (61 S.J. Reg. 521 (1969)).

RULE 7.15

An amendment that seeks to amend a joint resolution “to repeal the requirement that voters register annually” which sets an effective date therefor is not a proper amendment to the resolution when an amendment has previously been adopted setting such date at the same stage of the resolution (61 S.J. Reg. 693 (1969)).

An amendment that seeks to set up procedures and funds in other geographical areas of the state for “The Texas Technical Institute” is not a proper amendment to a bill which changes the name of the James Connally Technical Institute of Texas A&M University to “The Texas Technical Institute” and sets specific locations therefor (61 S.J. Reg. 708 (1969)).

An amendment that seeks to change “the age of persons eligible to vote” is germane to the caption (subject) of a joint resolution that “repeals the requirement that voters register annually” and since no amendment has been offered at the same stage of the resolution, it is a proper amendment (61 S.J. Reg. 720 (1969)).

An amendment that seeks to amend a section of the bill which has been amended to provide for the role and scope of the Texas State Technical Institute may not be amended again to provide other roles thereof at the same stage of the bill (61 S.J. Reg. 857 (1969)).

An amendment that seeks to add an appropriation for another school is not germane to the caption (subject) of a bill that “makes a supplemental appropriation to The Coordinating Board, Texas College and University System for contracts with Baylor University College of Medicine” (61 S.J. 2 C.S. 179 (1969)).

An amendment that seeks to include a corporate income tax is germane to the caption (subject) of a bill (omnibus tax bill) to provide taxation for the operation of state government (62 S.J. Reg. 861 (1971)).

An amendment that provides for additional schools other than those submitted by the Governor as an emergency matter is not germane to caption (subject) of bill (62 S.J. Reg. 357 (1971)).

An amendment that seeks to amend a section of the bill that has been previously amended at the same stage of the bill is not a proper amendment (62 S.J. Reg. 1168 (1971)).

RULE 7.16

An amendment that seeks to amend other sections of the Election Code is not germane to a bill to "enact temporary provisions relating to method of conducting and financing primary elections" (62 S.J. 1 C.S. 19 (1971)).

AMENDMENTS TO TAX BILLS OR SUNSET BILLS

Rule 7.16. No amendment shall be considered to any tax bill or sunset bill on second reading unless the subject matter it entails has been discussed at a Senate committee meeting at which the bill was heard. (Former Rule 72.1)

MOTION TO PASS A BILL TO SECOND READING IS NOT NECESSARY

Rule 7.17. No motion is necessary to pass a bill to its second reading. The main question on the second reading of the bill shall be, if a Senate bill, "Shall this bill be engrossed and passed to a third reading?" and if it be a House bill, "Shall this bill pass to a third reading?" (Former Rule 71)

Note of Ruling

A motion to pass to third reading a bill not pending before the Senate is not in order (45 S.J. Reg. 1231 (1937)).

READING OF BILL ON THREE SEVERAL DAYS

Rule 7.18. No bill shall have the force of a law until it has been read on three several days in each House and free discussion allowed thereon, but in case of imperative public necessity (which necessity shall be stated in a preamble or in the body of the bill), four-fifths of the House in which the bill may be pending may suspend this rule, the yeas and nays being taken on the question of suspension and entered upon the journals. (Constitution, Article III, Section 32) (Former Rules 68 and 33)

Editorial Notes

"Four-fifths of the Senate" means four-fifths of the members present, provided a quorum is present.

"Four-fifths of the House in which the bill may be pending" has been interpreted repeatedly to mean four-fifths of all of the Senators present, a quorum being present.

RULE 7.19

Notes of Rulings

A motion to suspend the constitutional rule and Senate Rule 7.18 requiring bills to be read on three several days may be made although the same motion has been made and defeated on the same bill on the same legislative day (55 S.J. Reg. 1561 (1957)).

Only four-fifths of those present are required to suspend constitutional rule requiring bills to be read on three several days (42 S.J. Reg. 253 (1931)).

A motion to suspend the constitutional rule and Senate rule requiring bills to be read on three several days may be made although the same motion has been made and defeated on the same legislative day (55 S.J. Reg. 1561 (1957)).

For ruling of Lieutenant Governor Shivers during Regular Session, 50th Legislature, relative to allowance of "free discussion" on a bill, see notes on rulings following Senate Rule 51.

ADOPTION OF AMENDMENT ON THIRD READING

Rule 7.19. No amendment shall be adopted at the third reading of a bill without the consent of two-thirds of the members present. (Former Rule 75)

LIMITATIONS ON APPROPRIATIONS BILLS

Rule 7.20. Unless within the authority of a resolution or resolutions adopted pursuant to Article VIII, Section 22(b), of the Constitution, it is not in order for the Senate to consider for final passage on third reading, on motion to concur in House amendments, or on motion to adopt a conference committee report a bill appropriating funds from the State Treasury in an amount that, when added to amounts previously appropriated by bills finally passed by both Houses and sent to the comptroller or due to be sent to the comptroller, would exceed the limit on appropriations established under Chapter 316, Subchapter A, Government Code. (Former Rule 94.1)

HOUSE AMENDMENTS TO SENATE BILLS

Rule 7.21. If a Senate bill is returned with House amendments, all House amendments must be printed and laid on each member's desk for 24 hours prior to a motion to concur. (Former Rules 74a and 77)

RULE 7.22

Editorial Note

The Editor has found no instance of a Senate bill being substituted in the House and then coming back to the Senate and taking the course in the Senate of a bill originating in the House.

Notes of Rulings

A point of order raised by Senator Caldwell against a report of conference committee on the ground that the House amendments to the bill (S.B. 147) constituted a complete substitute bill and should therefore take the course of a newly received House bill in the Senate was overruled (36 S.J. Reg. 1023 (1919)).

Multigraphed copies of a bill are equivalent to printed copies so far as the 24-hour printing rule is concerned (42 S.J. Reg. 55 (1931)).

DEFEATED BILL

Rule 7.22. After a bill has been considered and defeated by either branch of the Legislature, no bill containing the same substance shall be passed into a law during the same session. (Constitution, Article III, Section 34) (Former Rule 83)

Editorial Note

For an exhaustive ruling by Lieutenant Governor Stevenson on the effect on other bills on the same subject of the defeat of one bill on that subject, see 46 S.J. Reg. 666-671 (1939).

Notes of Rulings

Defeat of an amendment containing same substance as a bill does not prevent consideration of the bill (35 S.J. Reg. 915 (1917)).

A joint resolution containing same substance as one that fails to pass in the House may be considered and passed by Senate (35 S.J. Reg. 1140-1148 (1917)).

Defeat of a House bill in the House does not necessarily make an amendment having the same effect as the bill out of order in the Senate (42 S.J. Reg. 1565 (1931)).

A bill substantially the same as one held unconstitutional by Supreme Court may not be considered in Senate (44 S.J. Reg. 953 (1935)).

Consideration of a bill to create a textbook committee is not in order after the House has defeated a bill containing same substance (48 S.J. Reg. 873 (1943)).

SIGNING OF BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS BY PRESIDING OFFICER

Rule 7.23. The President of the Senate or the presiding officer shall, in the presence of the Senate, sign all bills and joint resolutions passed by the Legislature. The titles of all such bills and resolutions shall be publicly read, and the fact of the signing shall be entered on the journal. (Constitution, Article III, Section 38) (Former Rule 76)

SEVENTY-TWO-HOUR RULE

Rule 7.24. (a) No bill shall be considered, unless it has been first referred to a committee and reported thereon, and no bill shall be passed which has not been presented and referred to and reported from a committee at least three days before the final adjournment of the Legislature. (Constitution, Article III, Section 37) (Former Rule 73)

(b) No bill shall be passed which has not been presented and referred to and reported from a Senate committee at least three days before the final adjournment of the Legislature. It shall require a vote of four-fifths of the members present to suspend this rule.

TWENTY-FOUR-HOUR RULE

Rule 7.25. No vote shall be taken upon the passage of any bill within the last 24 hours of the session unless it be to correct an error therein, concur in House amendments to Senate bills, or adopt a conference committee report. It shall require a vote of four-fifths of members present to suspend this rule. (Former Rule 73)

Note of Ruling

The 24-hour rule that prohibits a vote on a bill during the last 24 hours of a session of the Legislature makes further consideration and debate of the bill out of order when the 24th hour before final adjournment has arrived (44 S.J. Reg. 1819 (1935)).

RULE 8.01

**ARTICLE VIII
PETITIONS AND RESOLUTIONS**

PROCEDURAL RULES

Rule 8.01. Every resolution that requires the approval of the Governor shall be subject to the rules that govern the proceedings on bills. (Former Rule 78(a))

Editorial Notes

Due to the special provision in the Constitution excepting resolutions relating to adjournment and to another special provision making it the duty of each House to adopt its own rules of procedure, concurrent resolutions relating to adjournment, and probably those adopting or suspending joint rules or relating to legislative procedure do not require the approval of the Governor.

Joint resolutions proposing amendments to the State Constitution do not require the Governor's approval.

Notes of Rulings

An appropriation cannot be made by resolution (45 S.J. Reg. 570 (1937)).

A resolution attempting to amend a general law is not in order (45 S.J. 1 C.S. 101 (1937)).

REFERRAL TO COMMITTEE

Rule 8.02. Petitions, concurrent and joint resolutions, and resolutions setting or defining legislative or state policy or amending the Senate Rules shall be referred to an appropriate standing committee when introduced and shall not be considered immediately unless the Senate so directs by a two-thirds vote of the members present. The motion to consider such petition or resolution immediately is not debatable. (Former Rule 78(b))

Editorial Note

A Senate or a concurrent resolution providing for a rule suspension or the carrying out of a particular procedure authorized by the rules is usually regarded as privileged and is considered when introduced without a vote being taken to consider immediately. (See also note of ruling following Rule 6.10.)

RULE 8.03*Notes of Rulings*

Senate resolution that reflects on member of House may not be considered by Senate (35 S.J. 3 C.S. 1002 (1917)).

A Senate resolution which does not require the approval of both Houses may be adopted at a special session, although it relates to a subject not submitted by the Governor (41 S.J. 3 C.S. (1929)).

The only changes that can be made in a bill by resolution are corrections of typographical or clerical errors (43 S.J. Reg. 1946 (1933)). A House concurrent resolution which has been referred to a Senate standing committee during a called session, may, under a suspension of rules, be taken up and considered and adopted although no report on it has ever been submitted by the chairman of the committee to which it was referred. (See procedure had on H.C.R. 5, 51 S.J. 1 C.S. 114 (1950)).

A motion to suspend the regular order of business to consider a resolution immediately is not debatable (54 S.J. Reg. 1433 (1955)).

A motion to take up and consider a resolution is not debatable but a limited explanation of the resolution to which the motion applies is permissible (55 S.J. Reg. 1596 (1957)).

A corrective resolution that seeks to correct a wrong section reference in a bill does not change the language or meaning of the bill (61 S.J. Reg. 1873 (1969)).

A congratulatory resolution when offered is not debatable and therefore may be considered immediately or referred to a committee by the presiding officer of the Senate (61 S.J. 1 C.S. 124 (1969)).

A resolution on which Senate rules have been suspended for consideration thereof does not have to be referred to and considered by a committee (62 S.J. 3 C.S. 125 (1972)).

CONGRATULATORY, MEMORIAL, AND COURTESY RESOLUTIONS

Rule 8.03. Congratulatory and memorial petitions and resolutions, after a brief explanation by the author or sponsor, shall be considered immediately without debate unless otherwise ordered by a majority of the members present. Upon request by any member, the presiding officer shall, at an appropriate time during the proceedings, recognize guests of such member in the Senate Chamber or gallery. Any member may request and

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the Secretary of the Senate shall provide a maximum of five copies of a courtesy recognition certificate for each person or group so recognized by the presiding officer. (Former Rule 79)

Note of Ruling

A congratulatory resolution when offered is not debatable and therefore may be considered immediately or referred to a committee by the presiding officer of the Senate (61 S.J. 1 C.S. 124 (1969)).

DEFEATED RESOLUTION

Rule 8.04. After a resolution has been considered and defeated by either branch of the Legislature, no resolution containing the same substance shall be passed into a law during the same session. (Constitution, Article III, Section 34) (Former Rule 83) See note to Rule 7.23.

ARTICLE IX LOCAL BILLS

DEFINITION OF LOCAL BILL

Rule 9.01. A local bill is defined for the purposes of this article as an Act the provisions of which relate to or affect directly a defined locality, district, or section of the state and which do not include or require any appropriation out of state funds, which do not affect any state policies, and which do not affect directly the state at large and the operation of which is confined solely to a particular locality, district, or section of the state. (Former Rule 88)

INTRODUCTION AND CONSIDERATION OF LOCAL BILLS

Rule 9.02. The constitutional procedure with reference to the introduction, reference to a committee, and the consideration of bills set forth in Article III, Section 5, of the Constitution, shall not apply to local bills herein defined, and the same may be introduced, referred, reported, and acted upon at any time under the general rules and order of business of the Senate. (Former Rule 88)

LOCAL AND UNCONTESTED CALENDAR

Rule 9.03. (a) At times designated by the Senate, the Senate shall meet in session to consider local and uncontested bills and resolutions listed on a calendar certified by the Administration Committee.

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(b) The calendar must be placed on the desks of the members of the Senate no later than noon of the day preceding the session at which the legislation on the calendar is to be considered.

(c) A bill or resolution may not be considered if any two or more members of the Senate object in writing before the bill or resolution is laid out for passage on the local calendar or if an amendment other than a standing committee amendment is offered.

(d) The bills and resolutions shall be considered on second and/or third reading in the order in which they are listed on the calendar, and no motion to suspend the regular order of business is required. (Former Rule 14.1(a), (d), (e), (f))

REFERRAL TO ADMINISTRATION COMMITTEE

Rule 9.04. (a) All local and uncontested bills and resolutions shall be referred to the Administration Committee for consideration on the Local and Uncontested Calendar.

(b) Senate Rule 11.10, Quorum of Committee, shall not apply to the Administration Committee when it is meeting for the specific and limited purpose of preparing and certifying the local calendar.

(c) The Chair of the Administration Committee may appoint a subcommittee consisting of not less than three members to prepare and certify the Local and Uncontested Calendar.

(d) The Administration Committee may set a time after which application for placement on the Local and Uncontested Calendar may not be accepted. (Former Rule 14.1(b), (g))

**BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS NOT QUALIFIED
FOR CONSIDERATION ON THE LOCAL
AND UNCONTESTED CALENDAR**

Rule 9.05. The Administration Committee may not consider a bill or resolution for placement on the Local and Uncontested Calendar unless:

(1) the sponsor of the bill or resolution applies for placement on the Local and Uncontested Calendar and submits 14 copies of the bill or resolution to the committee; and

(2) the Chair of the standing committee from which the bill or resolution was reported submits a written request for the placement on the Local and Uncontested Calendar. (Former Rule 14.1(b))

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BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS PROHIBITED FROM PLACEMENT ON THE LOCAL AND UNCONTESTED CALENDAR

Rule 9.06. The Administration Committee may not place a bill or resolution on the Local and Uncontested Calendar if it:

(1) creates a new department or subdivision of a department unless the bill or resolution is purely local in nature and does not require the expenditure of state funds; or

(2) contains an appropriation; or

(3) is contested. (Former Rule 14.1(c))

SUSPENSION OF LOCAL CALENDAR RULES

Rule 9.07. No provision of the Local Calendar Rules may be suspended except by the unanimous consent of the members present. (Former Rule 14.1(h))

ARTICLE X AMENDMENTS TO THE CONSTITUTION

JOINT RESOLUTIONS SUBJECT TO RULES GOVERNING BILLS

Rule 10.01. Joint resolutions proposing amendments to the Constitution shall be subject to rules that govern the proceedings on bills. They shall, in all cases, be read on three several days. (Former Rule 80)

VOTES REQUIRED TO AMEND ON THIRD READING AND TO PASS CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENTS

Rule 10.02. Amendments on third reading to joint resolutions proposing constitutional amendments shall require an affirmative vote of two-thirds of the members present. Final passage shall require a vote of two-thirds of the members elected to the Senate. (Former Rule 80)

Editorial Note

The opinion of Attorney General Cureton, dated May 17, 1913, relative to the validity of an appropriation section in a joint resolution and to the mode and manner of amending the Constitution, holds that Section 1 of Article 17 of the Constitution provides a complete formula for proposal of constitutional amendments and that any rule or resolution attempting to limit, add to, or modify that formula is null and void.

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Note of Ruling

A joint resolution that receives a vote of two-thirds of all the members of the Senate on being read second time is not finally passed by the Senate and must take the full course of a bill (44 S.J. Reg. 670 (1935)).

**FAILURE OF JOINT RESOLUTION TO BE ADOPTED
ON THIRD READING**

Rule 10.03. When a joint resolution has failed adoption on third reading, it shall not be considered again during that session. (Former Rule 81)

**ARTICLE XI
COMMITTEES**

APPOINTMENT OF COMMITTEES

Rule 11.01. All committees and standing subcommittees shall be appointed by the President of the Senate, unless otherwise directed by the Senate. (Former Rule 93)

LIST OF SPECIAL AND STANDING COMMITTEES

Rule 11.02. At the beginning of each regular session, the President shall appoint the following special committees and standing committees with the number of members indicated: (Former Rule 94)

SPECIAL COMMITTEES

- (1) Committee on Administration (7 members)
- (2) Committee on Nominations (7 members)

STANDING COMMITTEES

- (1) Committee on Criminal Justice (7 members)
- (2) Committee on Economic Development (11 members)
- (3) Committee on Education (11 members)
- (4) Committee on Finance (13 members)
- (5) Committee on Health and Human Services (9 members)
- (6) Committee on Intergovernmental Relations (11 members)
- (7) Committee on Jurisprudence (7 members)

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- (8) Committee on Natural Resources (11 members)
- (9) Committee on State Affairs (13 members)
- (10) Committee on International Relations, Trade, and Technology (9 members)

OTHER SPECIAL COMMITTEES

Rule 11.03. (a) The President may appoint additional special committees and may appoint standing subcommittees within committees including subcommittees of the Committee of the Whole Senate. The number of members of these committees and subcommittees shall be determined by the President. (Former Rule 94(b))

(b) The President may direct that a subcommittee of the Whole Senate appointed under this rule report directly to the Senate concerning any matter within its jurisdiction.

CHAIR AND VICE-CHAIR OF STANDING COMMITTEES AND STANDING SUBCOMMITTEES

Rule 11.04. The President shall designate the chair and vice-chair of each standing committee and of each standing subcommittee appointed by the President. (Former Rule 94(c))

LIMITATIONS ON MEMBERSHIP OF COMMITTEES

Rule 11.05. A Senator's appointment to any committee or subcommittee, standing, special, select, statutory, or otherwise, is terminated if the Senator is not renominated to the Senate. (Former Rule 94(c))

APPOINTMENT OF SUBCOMMITTEES WITHIN A STANDING COMMITTEE

Rule 11.06. The chair of a standing committee may appoint subcommittees within a standing committee as the chair deems necessary to accomplish the work of the committee. (No Former Rule)

RECOMMENDATIONS OF COMMITTEES

Rule 11.07. All reports of standing committees shall be advisory only, except that a recommendation in a report that a bill which is a local bill be not printed shall be effective as an order of the Senate that the bill be not printed. A recommendation in a report that a bill which is a general bill be not printed shall be advisory only, and the bill shall nevertheless be printed unless the Senate on the same day or the next legislative day orders the bill not printed, as provided in Rule 7.12. (Former Rule 91)

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Note of Ruling

A motion to recommit a bill is a proper substitute motion for a motion to not print a bill (55 S.J. Reg. 1546 (1957)).

RULES GOVERNING COMMITTEE PROCEDURES

Rule 11.08. (a) At its initial meeting each committee and subcommittee shall adopt permanent rules governing its procedures.

(b) Where applicable the rules of the Senate apply to committee proceedings, and a Senate rule prevails over a conflicting committee rule.

(c) Committee rules must include but are not limited to provisions governing written records of attendance, lack of a quorum, records of meetings, bill referral, bill setting, order of hearing bills, public hearings, subcommittee reports, minority reports, time limits on debate, and provisions for news coverage. (Former Rule 101.1)

RECORD OF COMMITTEE ATTENDANCE

Rule 11.09. At all meetings of the Senate committees, the chair shall call the roll of the members and cause to be made a record of those present and the absentees, together with the excuses, if any, of such absentees. (Former Rule 102)

QUORUM OF COMMITTEE

Rule 11.10. A majority of any committee shall constitute a quorum, and no action shall be taken upon any bill in the absence of a quorum. At any stated meeting of the committee, if a roll call discloses lack of a quorum, the members present may order the names of the unexcused absentees turned over to the Sergeant-at-Arms of the Senate whose duty it shall be to secure promptly the attendance of such absent members. The Sergeant-at-Arms shall have the same authority conferred on him or her under the rules of the Senate as when the Senate is operating under a call. (Former Rule 106)

PUBLIC NOTICE OF COMMITTEE MEETINGS

Rule 11.11. (a) No committee or subcommittee, except a conference committee, shall meet without at least 24 hours public notice.

(b) Each committee and subcommittee shall meet regularly at an established time and place and shall give public notice at least 24 hours in advance for special meetings.

(c) The chair of each committee and subcommittee shall notify the Secretary of the Senate immediately after the time and place for a

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committee meeting has been fixed or a meeting has been cancelled. The Secretary shall post notice of the time and place of the meeting on a bulletin board located outside the Secretary of the Senate's office. (Former Rule 103)

MINUTES OF COMMITTEE MEETINGS

Rule 11.12. (a) The chair of each committee and subcommittee shall keep or cause to be kept under the chair's direction an accurate record of the proceedings of his or her committee, and the same shall be open for inspection to any member of the Legislature and to the public. Each committee meeting shall be recorded on magnetic tape. (Former Rule 104)

(b) Each standing committee and subcommittee shall employ a committee clerk and, as determined by the Administration Committee, other staff necessary to coordinate and record the activities of the committee. Such committee clerks, staff, or any employee shall in no way be related to any member of the current Texas Legislature or be related to the person with the power of appointment for that position. (Former Rule 104)

(c) It shall be the duty of the committee clerk, with the assistance of other committee staff members, to keep a permanent, accurate written record of committee proceedings and to transcribe the magnetic tape recordings of committee hearings as ordered by the committee or subcommittee. It shall be the responsibility of the committee clerk to see that one copy of the transcript of proceedings and one copy of the permanent record be kept in the committee files, one copy of each be given to the Secretary of the Senate, and three copies of each be placed in the Legislative Reference Library. Such records shall be a matter of public record. (Former Rule 104)

(d) A copy of the record or minutes of each committee meeting must be filed with the Secretary of the Senate not later than seven days after the day on which the meeting was held. (No Former Rule)

Note of Ruling

A report on a bill that was considered at a committee meeting at which a quorum of the committee was not present (as shown by the minutes of the committee) may not be received by the Senate (46 S.J. Reg. 1548 (1939)).

COMMITTEE REPORTS

Rule 11.13. (a) The chair of a committee shall sign and file with the Secretary of the Senate a written report showing the committee's final action on bills and resolutions considered by the committee. In the chair's absence the vice-chair shall sign and file the report.

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(b) The report must be filed with the Secretary of the Senate within three calendar days after the final action is taken, Sundays and days the Senate is not in session excluded. If the report is not filed within the three-day limit, three members of the committee who were present when the final action was taken may file the report without the signature of the chair or vice-chair. (Former Rule 107(b))

(c) The Secretary of the Senate shall note on the committee report the date and time the report was filed and forward the report to be printed in compliance with Rule 7.12.

Notes of Rulings

A committee report properly signed, submitted, and received is conclusive as to its contents (42 S.J. 1 C.S. 718 (1931)). (See also notes of rulings following Rule 11.16.)

The chair may not go behind a committee report to ascertain if proceedings in the committee were regular (42 S.J. Reg. 1564, 1693 (1931)).

Point of order as to validity of committee's action on bill may be made when bill is not before Senate for immediate consideration (49 S.J. Reg. 347 (1945)).

A committee report can only be submitted during the morning call unless the member has the unanimous consent of the members of the Senate and he may not interrupt a member speaking for or against a bill or resolution for that purpose unless the member speaking yields the floor for that specific purpose (61 S.J. 1 C.S. 124 (1969)).

CONSIDERATION OF BILLS IN COMMITTEES

Rule 11.14. It shall be in order for committees to consider bills and resolutions at any time during the session, make reports thereon, and file the same with the Senate; provided, however, that no Senate committee or conference committee may meet while the Senate is meeting, except by unanimous consent of the members present. (Former Rule 108 and No Former Rule)

CONSIDERATION OF HOUSE BILLS

Rule 11.15. It shall be the duty of each committee of the Senate when there has been referred to it or is before it for consideration a Senate bill and a House bill containing the same subject to consider first and report upon the House bill. (Former Rule 70(b))

RULE 11.16

VOTES OF COMMITTEE REQUIRED TO REPORT FAVORABLY

Rule 11.16. No bill or resolution shall be reported favorably unless it has received the affirmative vote of a majority of the membership of the committee to which it was referred, except as provided in Rule 11.18. (Former Rule 108)

Note of Ruling

In absence of a Senate rule or resolution suspending it, the suspension of Section 5 of Article III relating to consideration of bills in committee requires separate vote for each bill (42 S.J. Reg. 167 (1931)).

UNFAVORABLE VOTE OF COMMITTEE

Rule 11.17. When a motion to report a bill or resolution unfavorably receives the affirmative vote of a majority of the members of the committee to which it was referred, except as provided in Rule 11.18, the bill or resolution is dead. (Former Rule 107)

MINORITY REPORTS

Rule 11.18. (a) If a motion to report a bill or resolution unfavorably receives an affirmative vote of a majority of the members of a committee, a favorable minority report may be made. The minority report must be signed by three members of the committee if the committee is composed of less than 11 members or four members if the committee has 11 or more members. The members signing the report must have been present and voted against the motion to report unfavorably.

(b) The minority report must be filed with the Secretary of the Senate within two calendar days after the vote was taken, Sundays and days the Senate is not in session excluded.

(c) The sponsor of a bill or resolution for which a minority report is filed or a member signing the minority report must move to have the bill or resolution placed on the calendar within 10 calendar days after the date on which the committee's vote was taken. An affirmative vote of two-thirds of the members present is required for the motion to carry. If the motion fails or is not made within the time allowed, the bill or resolution is dead and may not be considered again during the session. (Former Rule 109)

Note of Ruling

Bills reported adversely but with a favorable minority report are not to be printed except on an order of the Senate (38 S.J. Reg. 646 (1923)).

RULE 11.19**PUBLIC HEARINGS**

Rule 11.19. (a) No bill may be reported to the Senate before it has been the subject of an open public hearing before a committee or subcommittee. Notice of the hearing on the bill must be posted in a public place at least 24 hours before the hearing is to begin. The chair shall afford reasonable opportunity to interested parties to appear and testify at the hearing.

(b) The chair shall require all parties appearing at the hearing to swear or affirm that the testimony they give to the committee or subcommittee is true and correct.

(c) Any Senator, including one who is not a member of the committee, may question a witness at a hearing. This right shall not be construed to abridge the chair's right to provide others an opportunity to be heard or to entitle any Senator more rights than those afforded a member of the committee.

(d) When possible a person registered as a lobbyist and representing a client's interest at a public hearing shall submit a written statement of his or her presentation to the committee clerk for inclusion in the permanent record of the meeting.

(e) By majority vote a committee may fix the order of appearance and time allotted for each witness at a public hearing. (Former Rule 105)

**PRIVILEGED NOTICE OF HEARING ON SPECIFIC BILLS
(TAG RULE)**

Rule 11.20. (a) Except as provided in Subsection (d), upon the presentation of a written request to the Secretary of the Senate on a form provided by the Secretary, a Senator shall receive at least 48 hours advance written notice of the time and place set for a public hearing on a specific bill or resolution which has been referred to a Senate committee.

(b) If the bill or resolution is on the agenda of a committee and the committee meeting has already begun to consider matters on the agenda, the request shall be presented to the chair of the committee rather than the Secretary of the Senate, and the chair shall note the time of the receipt of the request on the request form and immediately deliver the form to the Secretary. After receipt of the request by the chair, the bill shall not be laid before the committee until notice is delivered to the Senator in accordance with this rule.

(c) If requests are filed simultaneously by more than one Senator, each Senator is entitled to advance notice in compliance with this rule.

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(d) A Senator is not entitled to advance notice of the time and place set for a public hearing on a bill or resolution if:

(1) the time and place for a hearing on the bill has been publicly posted for a period of 72 hours and the Senate has been in session at any time during the first 24 hours of the 72-hour period;

(2) at the request of the chair of the committee or subcommittee to which the bill is referred, the Secretary of the Senate notifies each Senator in writing of the time and place for the hearing on the bill at least 48 hours before the hearing begins;

(3) the bill has been laid before a committee or subcommittee for consideration in a public hearing at which an opportunity to appear and address the subject matter of the bill or resolution was or is afforded to interested parties; or

(4) another Senator has previously presented a similar request to the Secretary or the chair and the bill or resolution has been set for public hearing in compliance with that request.

(e) Upon receipt of written request for advance notice of a hearing, the Secretary of the Senate shall:

(1) immediately inform the chair or in the absence of the chair the vice-chair of the request;

(2) note the time and date of receipt on the request and file a copy of the request for public inspection;

(3) attach a copy of the request to the bill or resolution to which it applies.

(f) The chair of the committee, upon posting a bill or resolution for public hearing in compliance with a request under this rule, shall give written notice to the Secretary of the Senate and the Senator requesting notice of the time and place fixed for the hearing on the bill or resolution.

(g) Notice delivered to the office of the Senator requesting 48 hours advance notice shall constitute official notice to that Senator:

(1) if that notice is delivered by the office of the Secretary of the Senate between the hours of 8:00 a.m. and 5:00 p.m. during days in which the Senate is convened; or

(2) delivery of the notice to the Senator's office is acknowledged in writing by the Senator or by a member of his or her staff at the time of delivery as to date and hour.

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(h) If a Senator withdraws a request for advance notice of a hearing on a bill or resolution, a subsequently filed request by another Senator shall be honored unless a hearing on the bill has already been posted in response to the first request.

(i) The President of the Senate shall ascertain the facts concerning the giving of a notice of a committee hearing on a bill, and the President's ruling as to the sufficiency of the notice based on the facts as ascertained by the President is the final determination of that point when no appeal from the ruling is made.

(j) If the provisions for requesting 48 hours advance notice before hearing of a Senate bill have been properly fulfilled and a House bill containing the same subject is before the committee, the House bill is considered to require the same 48 hours notice before hearing. (Former Rule 105.1)

Notes of Rulings

A motion to suspend Senate Rule 11.20 for the purpose of permitting a hearing on a bill without giving a 48-hour notice to a member who has requested it is not debatable (46 S.J. Reg. 1509 (1939)).

The committee's action on a bill at a meeting held without proper 48-hour notice to member who has properly requested it is in violation of Senate Rule 11.20 [and void]. (Ruling sustained by vote of 13 to 12.) (49 S.J. Reg. 347, 358-359 (1945)).

Re-reference of bill from one committee to another does not vitiate a written request of a member to the chairman of the first committee for a public hearing on the bill and a 48-hour notice of the hearing, and the request goes with the bill to the chairman of the committee to which the bill is re-referred and is binding on him. (Ruling sustained by vote of 13 to 12.) (49 S.J. Reg. 347, 358-359 (1945)).

SUBPOENA AND PROCESS

Rule 11.21. (a) By a record vote of not less than two-thirds of its members, a standing committee of the Senate may issue process to compel the attendance of a witness or to compel a person, agency, or corporation to produce any book, record, document, or other evidence in his, her, or its possession and control before a proceeding of the committee. The committee chair shall issue the subpoena or other process authorized by this

rule in the name of the committee, and the subpoena must contain the following information:

(1) a statement of the reason the committee is requesting the appearance of a person or the reason the committee is requesting the production of documents;

(2) the name, address, and title or position of the person requested to appear;

(3) the specific document or documents being requested; and

(4) the specific time and place that the person is to appear or the specific place and time the documents are to be produced.

(b) Except as provided by this rule, the provisions of Sections 301.024, 301.025, 301.026, and 301.027, Title 3, Texas Government Code, apply to a subpoena or other process issued under this rule. (Former Rule 111)

ARTICLE XII CONFERENCE COMMITTEES

APPOINTMENT OF CONFERENCE COMMITTEES

Rule 12.01. All conference committees of the Senate shall be selected and appointed by the President or the President Pro Tempore when the latter shall be presiding. The member authoring or sponsoring the bill for which the conference committee is selected shall be appointed chair of the Senate conferees. At least two of the Senate conferees must be from a standing committee which heard the bill. (Former Rule 95)

INSTRUCTIONS TO CONFERENCE COMMITTEES

Rule 12.02. Immediately after the Senate decides that any matter shall be submitted to a conference committee, the presiding officer shall state "Are there any motions to instruct the conference committee before appointment?" The presiding officer shall thereupon recognize members to make such motions to instruct and the Senate shall proceed to consider all such motions until disposed of or limited under the provisions of Rule 6.09. (Former Rule 96)

Note of Ruling

The Senate conferees may be instructed immediately after their appointment and before the House had been notified of the appointment of conferees without instructions (43 S.J. Reg. 1684 (1933)).

See also annotations relating to Conference Reports in Appendix.

RULE 12.03**LIMITATIONS ON CONFERENCE COMMITTEE ACTIONS**

Rule 12.03. Except as otherwise provided in this article, conference committees shall limit their discussions and their actions solely to the matters in disagreement between the two Houses. A conference committee shall have no authority with respect to any bill or resolution to:

- (1) change, alter, or amend text which is not in disagreement;
- (2) omit text which is not in disagreement;
- (3) add text on any matter which is not in disagreement;
- (4) add text on any matter which is not included in either the House or Senate version of the bill or resolution.

This rule shall be strictly construed by the presiding officer in each House to achieve the purposes hereof. (Former Rule 96(a))

CONFERENCE COMMITTEES ON APPROPRIATION BILLS

Rule 12.04. Conference committees on appropriation bills, like other conference committees, shall limit their discussions and their actions solely to the matters in disagreement between the two Houses. In addition to the limitations contained elsewhere in these rules, a conference committee on appropriation bills shall be strictly limited in its authority as follows:

- (1) If an item of appropriation appears in both House and Senate versions of the bill, such items must be included in the conference report.
- (2) If an item of appropriation appears in both House and Senate versions of the bill and in identical amounts, no change can be made in such item or the amount thereof.
- (3) If an item of appropriation appears in both House and Senate versions of the bill but in different amounts, no change can be made in the item, but the amount thereof shall be at the discretion of the conference committee, provided that such amount shall not exceed the larger version and shall not be less than the smaller version.
- (4) If an item of appropriation appears in one version of the bill and not in the other, such item can be included or omitted at the discretion of the conference committee. If the item is included, the amount thereof shall not exceed the sum specified in the version containing such item.
- (5) If an item of appropriation appears in neither the House nor the Senate version of the bill, such item must not be included in the conference report. However, the conference committee report may include appropriations for purposes or programs authorized by bills that have been passed and sent to the Governor and may include contingent appropriations

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for purposes or programs authorized by bills that have been passed by at least one House. (No Former Rule)

This rule shall be strictly construed by the presiding officer in each House to achieve the purposes hereof. (Former Rule 96(b))

CONFERENCE COMMITTEES ON TAX BILLS

Rule 12.05. Conference committees on tax bills, like other conference committees, shall limit their discussions and their actions solely to the matters in disagreement between the two Houses. In addition to the limitations contained elsewhere in these rules, a conference committee on a tax bill shall be strictly limited in its authority as follows:

(1) If a tax item appears in both House and Senate versions of the bill, such item must be included in the conference report.

(2) If a tax item appears in both House and Senate versions of the bill and in identical form and with identical rates, no change can be made in such item or the rate therein provided.

(3) If a tax item appears in both House and Senate versions of the bill but at differing rates, no change can be made in the item, but the rate thereof shall be determined at the discretion of the conference committee, provided that such rate shall not exceed the higher version and shall not be less than the lower version.

(4) If a tax item appears in one version of the bill and not in the other, such item can be included or omitted at the discretion of the conference committee. If the item is included, the rate thereof shall not exceed the rate specified in the version containing such item.

(5) If a tax item appears in neither the House nor the Senate version of the bill, such item must not be included in the conference report.

This rule shall be strictly construed by the presiding officer in each House to achieve the purposes hereof. (Former Rule 96(c))

CONFERENCE COMMITTEES ON REAPPORTIONMENT BILLS

Rule 12.06. Conference committees on reapportionment bills, to the extent possible, shall limit their discussions and their actions to the matters in disagreement between the two Houses. Since the adjustment of one district in a reapportionment bill will inevitably affect other districts therein, the strict rule of construction imposed on other conference committees must be relaxed somewhat when reapportionment bills are involved. Accordingly, the following authority and limitations shall apply only to conference committees on reapportionment bills:

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(1) If the matters in disagreement affect only certain districts and the other districts are identical in both House and Senate versions of the bill, the conference committee shall make adjustments only in those districts whose rearrangement is essential to the effective resolving of the matters in disagreement. All other districts shall remain unchanged.

(2) If the matters in disagreement permeate the entire bill and affect most, if not all, of the districts therein, the conference committee shall have wide discretion in rearranging the districts to the extent necessary to resolve all differences between the two Houses.

(3) Insofar as the actual structure of the districts is concerned and only to that extent, the provisions of Senate Rule 12.03 shall not apply to conference committees on reapportionment bills. (Former Rule 96(d))

**CONFERENCE COMMITTEES ON
RECODIFICATION BILLS**

Rule 12.07. Conference committees on recodification bills, like other conference committees, shall limit their discussions and their actions solely to the matters in disagreement between the two Houses. The comprehensive and complicated nature of recodification bills makes necessary the relaxing of the strict rule of construction imposed on other conference committees only to the following extent:

(1) If it develops in conference committee that material has been inadvertently included in both House and Senate versions which properly has no place in such recodification, such material may be omitted from the conference report, if by such omission the existing statute thereon is not repealed, altered, or amended.

(2) If it develops in conference committee that material has been inadvertently omitted from both the House and Senate versions which properly should be included if such recodification is to achieve its purposes of being all-inclusive of the statutes being recodified, such material may be added to the conference report, if by such addition the existing statute is merely restated without substantive change in existing law. (Former Rule 96(e))

**SUSPENSION OF CONFERENCE
COMMITTEE RULES**

Rule 12.08. Limitations imposed on certain conference committees by the provisions of Senate Rules 12.03, 12.04, 12.05, 12.06, and 12.07 may be suspended, in part, by permission of the Senate to enable consideration of and action on a specific matter or matters which otherwise would be in violation thereof. Such permission shall be granted only by resolution passed by majority vote of the Senate, with yeas and nays thereon to be

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recorded in the journal of the Senate. Such resolution shall specify in detail: (1) the exact nature of the matter or matters proposed to be considered; (2) the specific limitation or limitations to be suspended thereby; (3) the specific action contemplated by the conference committee thereon; and (4) the reasons why suspension of such limitations is being requested. In the application of this rule to appropriations bills, the resolution shall include a general statement outlining a proposed salary plan but need not include changes in amounts resulting from the salary plan and differences in language which do not affect the substance of the bill. Permission thus granted shall suspend such limitations only for the matter or matters clearly specified in the resolution, and action of the conference committee shall be in conformity therewith. (Former Rule 96(f))

PRINTING AND NOTICE OF CONFERENCE COMMITTEE REPORTS

Rule 12.09. (a) All conference committee reports on bills other than the general appropriations bill and tax, reapportionment, and recodification bills must be reproduced and a copy thereof furnished to each member at least 24 hours before any action thereon can be taken; provided, however, that the 24-hour delay shall not apply during the last 48 hours of any session.

(b) All conference committee reports on the general appropriations bill, tax bills, reapportionment bills, and recodification bills must be reproduced and a copy thereof furnished to each member at least 48 hours before any action thereon can be taken, if convened in regular session, and 24 hours, if convened in called session. (Former Rule 96(g), (h))

SECTION-BY-SECTION ANALYSIS

Rule 12.10. Each conference committee report, regardless of its subject matter, must have attached thereto a section-by-section analysis showing the disagreements which have been resolved by the conference committee. This analysis must show for each and every disagreement in parallel columns: (1) the substance of the House version; (2) the substance of the Senate version; and (3) the substance of the recommendation by the conference committee. No action shall be taken on any conference committee report in the absence of such analysis, except by an affirmative vote of two-thirds of the members present, with the yeas and nays thereon to be recorded in the journal. (Former Rule 96(i))

ENFORCEMENT BY PRESIDENT

Rule 12.11. The President of the Senate shall rule out of order any conference committee report which is in violation of any of the provisions and limitations contained in these rules. (Former Rule 96(j))

RULE 13.01

**ARTICLE XIII
COMMITTEE OF THE WHOLE SENATE**

**RESOLVE INTO COMMITTEE OF THE
WHOLE SENATE**

Rule 13.01. It shall be in order for the Senate at any time after bills and resolutions have been called to resolve itself into a Committee of the Whole Senate. (Former Rule 97)

Editorial Note

A motion to resolve the Senate into a Committee of the Whole immediately requires only a majority vote, inasmuch as it is equivalent to a motion to recess (43 S.J. Reg. 1559 (1933)).

CHAIR OF COMMITTEE OF THE WHOLE SENATE

Rule 13.02. In forming a Committee of the Whole Senate, the President shall leave the chair and shall appoint a chair to preside in committee. (Former Rule 98)

**RIGHT OF LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR TO DEBATE AND VOTE IN
COMMITTEE OF THE WHOLE SENATE**

Rule 13.03. When in Committee of the Whole Senate, the President shall have the right to debate and vote on all questions. (Constitution, Article IV, Section 16) (Former Rule 99)

PROCEDURE IN COMMITTEE OF THE WHOLE SENATE

Rule 13.04. The rules of the Senate, as far as applicable, shall be observed in Committee of the Whole Senate. (Former Rule 100)

DEBATE AND AMENDMENTS

Rule 13.05. Upon a matter being referred to a Committee of the Whole Senate or a subcommittee of a Committee of the Whole Senate, the matter shall be read and debated by clauses, leaving the preamble, if any, to be last considered. The body of the bill shall not be defaced or interlined, but all amendments, noting the page or line, shall be duly entered by the Secretary of the Senate or the clerk of the subcommittee on a separate sheet of paper as the same shall be agreed to by the committee and so reported to the Senate. After the report, the bill shall again be subject to be debated and amended or committed before a question to engross it be taken. (Former Rule 101)

RULE 14.01

Editorial Note

No journal is kept by the Journal Clerk of the proceedings of the Senate when in Committee of the Whole.

**ARTICLE XIV
NOMINATIONS BY THE GOVERNOR**

REFERRAL TO COMMITTEE

Rule 14.01. When nominations shall be sent to the Senate by the Governor, a future day shall be assigned for action thereon, unless the Senate unanimously directs otherwise. They shall be referred directly to either the Committee on Nominations or the standing committee with jurisdiction over the subject matter involved, which shall hold hearings and report its actions directly back to the Senate. (Former Rule 36)

NOTICE RULE

Rule 14.02. Nominations, having been reported out of the Nominations Committee or other appropriately designated standing committee, shall not be acted upon unless the names of the nominees or individual nominee shall have been printed and laid on the members' desks 24 hours beforehand. (Former Rule 37)

Notes of Rulings

No action can be taken on nominations on same day submitted except by suspending rule requiring nominations to be considered on a "future day" (43 S.J. Reg. 199 (1933)).

A motion that the Senate hold an executive session the same day the motion is made is not in order, since Rule 14.01 provides that a future day shall be set for the consideration of Governor's nominations (48 S.J. Reg. 132 (1943)).

EXECUTIVE SESSION OF COMMITTEE

Rule 14.03. Hearings on nominations by the proper committee shall be open meetings, unless an executive session is ordered by a majority vote of the membership of that committee. (Former Rule 38)

REPORT TO GOVERNOR BY SECRETARY OF SENATE

Rule 14.04. All nominations approved or definitely acted on by the Senate shall be returned to the Governor by the Secretary of the Senate from day to day, as such proceedings may occur. (Former Rules 39 and 48)

RULE 15.01*Editorial Notes*

The Senate of the 43rd Legislature in open session, on a motion made by Senator Woodruff, refused to grant the request of Governor Ferguson to withdraw certain nominations that had been submitted by outgoing Governor Sterling, but not yet acted on by the Senate (43 S.J. Reg. 108 (1933)).

The Governor may re-submit a nomination of a particular person to a particular office after the Senate has failed to confirm the appointment of that person to that office. For briefs on this point and full text of the ruling of Lieutenant Governor Witt thereon, see 43 S.J. Reg. 373 (1933).

**ARTICLE XV
EXECUTIVE SESSIONS****SECRECY OF EXECUTIVE SESSION**

Rule 15.01. When the Senate is in executive session, the Senate Chamber and gallery shall be cleared of all persons except the Secretary of the Senate and the Sergeant-at-Arms who shall keep secret proceedings of such session until the injunction of secrecy is removed by unanimous vote of the Senate. (Former Rule 40)

VOTE IN OPEN SESSION

Rule 15.02. Consideration of all information and remarks touching the character and qualifications of nominees for confirmation by the Senate shall be in open session unless an executive session is ordered by a proper motion adopted by a majority vote of the membership of the Senate. Members of the Senate shall vote to confirm or not to confirm in open session of the Senate, and the votes to confirm and not to confirm shall be entered in the journal of the Senate. (Former Rule 41)

SENATOR CAN DISCLOSE OWN VIEWS

Rule 15.03. No member of the Senate shall be prohibited from revealing the member's own view on any matter or the member's vote on any matter pending or having been decided by the Senate. (Former Rule 42)

VIOLATION OF SECRECY

Rule 15.04. Any officer or member convicted of violating any provision of either Rule 15.01 or 15.02 shall be liable, if an officer, to dismissal from the service of the Senate and, if a member, to expulsion. (Former Rule 43)

RULE 15.05

**REPORT OF EXECUTIVE SESSION TO BE RECORDED
IN SENATE BOOK**

Rule 15.05. The proceedings of the Senate, when in executive session, shall be kept in a separate book. The proceedings of the Senate, when in open session acting upon nominations made by the Governor, shall be entered in the journal of the Senate. (Former Rule 48)

**ARTICLE XVI
VOTES REQUIRED TO ADOPT MOTIONS**

DEFINITIONS

Rule 16.01. The terms “unanimous consent,” “four-fifths of the members of the Senate,” “four-fifths of the members present,” “two-thirds of the members of the Senate,” “two-thirds of the members present,” “a majority of the members of the Senate,” and “a majority of the members present” are defined as follows:

(1) “Unanimous consent” means the consent of all of the members of the Senate who are present and voting on the issue at the time the vote is recorded.

(2) “Four-fifths of the members of the Senate” means four-fifths of the 31 elected members of the Senate.

(3) “Four-fifths of the members present” means four-fifths of the members of the Senate who are present and voting on the issue at the time the vote is recorded.

(4) “Two-thirds of the members of the Senate” means two-thirds of the 31 elected members of the Senate.

(5) “Two-thirds of the members present” means two-thirds of the members of the Senate who are present and voting on the issue at the time the vote is recorded.

(6) “A majority of the members of the Senate” means a majority of the 31 elected members of the Senate.

(7) “A majority of the members present” means a majority of the members of the Senate who are present and voting on the issue at the time the vote is recorded.

MATTERS REQUIRING UNANIMOUS CONSENT

Rule 16.02. Unanimous consent of the members present shall be required to:

RULE 16.03

- (1) suspend the Senate floor admission rules; Rule 2.07 (Former Rule 64)
- (2) suspend the local calendar rules; Rule 9.07 (Former Rule 36)
- (3) authorize committees or conference committees to meet during a session of the Senate; Rule 11.14
- (4) consider a nomination of the Governor without being referred to a committee; Rule 14.01 (Former Rule 36)
- (5) suspense with secrecy of executive session. Rule 15.01 (Former Rule 40)

**MATTERS REQUIRING VOTE OF
FOUR-FIFTHS OF MEMBERS OF SENATE**

Rule 16.03. A vote of four-fifths of the members of the Senate shall be required to:

- (1) suspend the constitutional rule prohibiting consideration of a bill during the first 60 days of a regular session; Rule 7.13 (Constitution, Article III, Section 5) (Former Rule 89) See note to Rule 7.13.
- (2) suspend the constitutional rule prohibiting introduction of a bill after the first 60 days of a regular session. Rule 7.07 (Constitution, Article III, Section 5) (Former Rule 87) See note to Rule 7.07.

**MATTERS REQUIRING VOTE OF
FOUR-FIFTHS OF MEMBERS PRESENT**

Rule 16.04. A vote of four-fifths of the members present shall be required to:

- (1) suspend the constitutional rule requiring bills to be read on three several days; Rule 7.18 (Constitution, Article III, Section 32) (Former Rule 33) See note to Rule 7.18.
- (2) suspend the requirement that a bill be reported from a Senate committee at least three days before final adjournment of a regular session; Rule 7.24 (Constitution, Article III, Section 37) (Former Rule 73)
- (3) pass a bill within the last 24 hours of a regular session; Rule 7.25 (Former Rule 73) See note to Rule 7.25.
- (4) suspend the Intent Calendar rules. Rule 5.14 (Former Rule 14.2)

**MATTERS REQUIRING VOTE
OF TWO-THIRDS OF MEMBERS OF SENATE**

Rule 16.05. A vote of two-thirds of the members of the Senate shall be required for:

- (1) final passage of proposed amendment to the Constitution; Rule 10.02 (Constitution, Article XVII, Section 1) (Former Rule 31)
- (2) immediate effect of a bill; (Constitution, Article III, Section 39)
- (3) the release of payment of taxes in cases of great public calamity; (Constitution, Article VIII, Section 10) (Former Rule 31)
- (4) final passage of bills to reduce county to less area than 900 square miles; (Constitution, Article IX, Section 1) (Former Rule 31)
- (5) passage of an address to the Governor for the removal of any civil officer; (Constitution, Article XV, Section 8) (Former Rule 31)
- (6) expulsion of a member of the Senate; Rule 4.09 (Constitution, Article III, Section 11) (Former Rule 31)
- (7) passage of House bills that have been returned by the Governor with objections; Rule 6.20 (Constitution, Article IV, Section 14) (Former Rule 31(b))

Note of Ruling

A vote of two-thirds of the members is not required for passage of bill to create flood control district and donate portion of taxes collected therein to the district (48 S.J. Reg. 1053 (1943)).

**MATTERS REQUIRING VOTE OF
TWO-THIRDS OF MEMBERS PRESENT**

Rule 16.06. A vote of two-thirds of the members present shall be required to:

- (1) impeach any officer; (Constitution, Article XV, Section 3) (Former Rule 32)
- (2) pass a Senate bill that has been returned by the Governor with objections; Rule 6.20 (Constitution, Article IV, Section 14) (Former Rule 31) See note to Rule 6.20.
- (3) confirm an appointee of the Governor, unless otherwise directed by law; (Constitution, Article IV, Section 12) (Former Rule 32)

RULE 16.06

(4) adopt an amendment at third reading of a bill or a joint resolution; Rules 7.19 and 10.02 (Former Rule 32)

(5) suspend the floor privileges of a member of the Senate; Rule 4.07 (Former Rule 58)

(6) suspend the regular order of business; Rule 5.13 (Former Rule 32)

(7) excuse absentees; Rule 5.03 (Former Rule 32)

(8) set a matter for special order; Rule 5.11 (Former Rule 14) See note to Rule 5.11.

(9) place a minority report on the calendar; Rule 11.18 (Former Rule 109)

(10) rerefer a bill to another committee; Rule 6.08 (Former Rule 92)

(11) suspend the section-by-section analysis on conference committee reports; Rule 12.10 (Former Rule 96)

(12) suspend or rescind any rule of the Senate unless the rules specify a different majority; Rule 22.01 (Former Rule 32)

(13) consider immediately petitions, concurrent and joint resolutions, or resolutions setting or defining legislative or state policy. Rule 8.02 (Former Rule 78) See note to Rule 8.02.

Historical Notes

The following rule was adopted by the Senate in 1911 (32 S.J. Reg. 790): "Rule 61a. It shall only require a majority vote of all Senators present to suspend pending business for the purpose of taking up and considering Senate Bill No. 1 and House Bill No. 226, any other rule or order to the contrary notwithstanding."

Rule 63 as adopted at the regular session in 1911 read as follows: "Any rule or order of the Senate may be rescinded by a majority vote of all members elected"

The following rule of the preceding legislature was eliminated from the 1911 Senate rules: "No standing rule or order of the Senate shall be rescinded or changed without one day's notice being given of the motion therefor."

The following is the text of the old rule on rescinding, which was adopted by the Senate of the 34th Legislature:

"(64) Any rule, order or act of the Senate may be rescinded or changed by a two-thirds vote of all Members present, except

RULE 16.07

where otherwise provided by the Constitution or the laws” (34 S.J. Reg. 977 (1915)).

The rule was later amended to require two-thirds of all members to rescind or change a rule, and in 1939 the Item (5) [now (12)] above was inserted in lieu of the old Rule 64.

Note of Ruling

Pending consideration of a conference report, a motion to suspend its consideration and take up a Senate bill for immediate consideration is in order. The motion is divisible, since it involves the suspension of Rule 6.14 and also of Rule 5.09, 61st Leg. (51 S.J. Reg. 1555 (1949)).

Editorial Note

This ruling and other late Senate precedents relative to suspending a pending question for the purpose of taking up another indicate that it has become the prevailing opinion of the Senate’s presiding officers and its members that any pending debatable question, even a highly privileged one or one with high priority for consideration, may be suspended by a two-thirds vote of the Senate for the purpose of taking up another matter on the President’s table for immediate consideration. Suspending a question that has itself been taken up under a suspension would most likely not be permitted.

MATTERS REQUIRING VOTE OF MAJORITY OF MEMBERS OF SENATE

Rule 16.07. A vote of the majority of the members of the Senate is required to:

- (1) pass a resolution initially adopting temporary or permanent rules of the Senate; Rule 21.01 (Former Rule 32.1)
- (2) adopt, amend, or rescind the Joint Rules of the two Houses; Rules 21.02 and 22.02 (Former Rule 32.1)
- (3) adopt resolution to suspend conference committee rules; Rule 12.08 (Former Rule 96)
- (4) commit or recommit bill, resolution, or petition to a committee; Rule 6.08 (Former Rule 92)
- (5) hold an executive session; Rule 15.02 (Former Rule 41)
- (6) pass a resolution amending the Rules of the Senate.

RULE 16.08

**MATTERS REQUIRING VOTE OF
MAJORITY OF MEMBERS PRESENT**

Rule 16.08. A vote of the majority of members present shall be required to:

- (1) elect officers; Rule 1.05 (Former Rule 35)
- (2) elect a member to preside; Rule 1.01 (Former Rule 5)
- (3) remove a member from the chair; Rule 4.08 (Former Rule 53)
- (4) pass a bill on second reading; Rule 7.17 (Former Rule 71)
- (5) pass a bill on third reading, except to give immediate effect to the bill as required by Rule 7.18;
- (6) adopt an amendment on second reading;
- (7) adopt a motion to reconsider vote; Rules 6.10 and 6.11 (Former Rules 23 and 24)
- (8) suspense with reading of papers; Rule 6.13 (Former Rule 25)
See note to Rule 6.13.
- (9) debate a congratulatory, memorial, or courtesy resolution; Rule 8.03 (Former Rule 79) See note to Rule 8.03.
- (10) adopt a motion for previous question, after five seconds; Rule 6.09 (Former Rule 51) See note to Rule 6.09.
- (11) adopt a motion for immediate ruling, after 10 seconds; Rule 6.12 (Former Rule 52) See note to Rule 6.12.
- (12) concur in House amendments to Senate bills, except to give immediate effect to the bill as required by Rule 16.05(2);
- (13) adopt a Conference Committee Report, except to give immediate effect to the bill as required by Rule 16.05(2).

**MATTERS REQUIRING VOTE WHEN LESS
THAN A QUORUM IS PRESENT**

Rule 16.09. When a quorum is not present, a majority of the members present may:

- (1) authorize a call of the Senate; Rule 5.04 (Former Rule 4) See note to Rule 5.04.
- (2) authorize a call for absent members; or Rule 5.02 (Former Rules 1 and 2) See note to Rule 5.02.
- (3) adjourn or recess.

RULE 17.01

**ARTICLE XVII
SENATE JOURNAL**

REASON FOR VOTE

Rule 17.01. Any member shall have the privilege to have spread upon the journal of the Senate a brief statement of the member's reason for any vote he or she may cast. Such statement shall not deal in personalities or contain any personal reflection on any member of the Legislature, the Speaker, the Lieutenant Governor, or the Governor and shall not in any other manner transgress the rules or traditions of the Senate. (Former Rule 22)

Editorial Note

A Senator's privilege of inserting his reasons for a vote is frequently exercised; and in some instances a considerable amount of matter quoted from letters, newspapers, etc., is incorporated in the reasons inserted (40 S.J. Reg. 416-418 (1927); 40 S.J. 1 C.S. 42-43 (1927); 42 S.J. 1 C.S. 24 (1931); 49 S.J. Reg. 582 (1945)).

JOURNAL OF SENATE

Rule 17.02. The proceedings of the Senate, when not in Committee of the Whole Senate or in executive session, shall be entered on the journal as concisely as possible, care being taken to detail a true and accurate account of the proceedings. The titles of the bills and such parts thereof only as shall be affected by proposed amendments shall be inserted in the journal. Every report of a committee and vote of the Senate and a brief statement of the contents of each memorial, petition, or paper presented to the Senate shall also be inserted in the journal. Resolutions of a congratulatory nature and resolutions recognizing visitors to the Senate shall not be numbered or printed in the journal, but the names of the sponsor and the persons concerned and the recognition accorded may be listed for each day at the end of the day's proceedings. Originals of congratulatory recognition and memorial resolutions shall be limited to five in number. (Former Rule 46)

Editorial Note

House amendments to any Senate Bill, Senate Joint Resolution, or Concurrent Resolution shall be printed in the Senate Journal on the day that action is taken by the Senate thereon.

RULE 17.03

Notes of Rulings

The Senate can take cognizance of an action by House only if officially notified of such action (35 S.J. 2 C.S. 61 (1917)).

The President of the Senate and the Senate may refuse to abide by an erroneous entry in the journal and an erroneous endorsement on a bill and may proceed as though no such entry or endorsement had been made (37 S.J. Reg. 638 (1921)).

It is not out of order for a member to request that the journal show the subjects as well as the numbers of certain bills the recommitment of which has been moved (51 S.J. Reg. 562 (1949)).

A letter relating to supply of natural gas to San Antonio may be inserted in the Senate Journal and the rule relative to contents can be suspended by member requesting same if there is no other matter pending before Senate at that time (62 S.J. 2 C.S. (1972)).

RETURN OF VETOED SENATE BILLS

Rule 17.03. When a bill shall be returned to the Senate by the Governor, with the Governor's objections, it shall be entered at large upon the journal. (Constitution, Article IV, Section 14) (Former Rule 47)

Note of Ruling

Consideration of a motion to override the Governor's veto of a particular bill may be postponed (45 S.J. Reg. 1484 (1937)).

**ARTICLE XVIII
MESSAGES TO AND FROM HOUSE**

MESSAGES TO THE HOUSE

Rule 18.01. Messages, bills, resolutions, and other papers shall be sent to the House of Representatives by the Secretary of the Senate who shall previously endorse upon them the final determination of the Senate thereon. (Former Rule 44)

MESSAGES FROM THE HOUSE

Rule 18.02. Messages may be received at any time, except while a question is being put, while the yeas and nays are being taken, or while the ballots are being counted. (Former Rule 45)

RULE 19.01

ARTICLE XIX AGENCY RULES

REFERRAL OF AGENCY RULES

Rule 19.01. The President shall refer to the appropriate standing committee each proposed agency rule on which notice is filed by an agency as required by the Administrative Procedure and Texas Register Act. (Former Rule 110)

COMMITTEE ACTION

Rule 19.02. The committee on a vote of a majority of its members may transmit to the agency a statement supporting or opposing adoption of the proposed rule. (Former Rule 110)

ARTICLE XX WHEN SENATE RULES ARE SILENT

PRESIDENT OF SENATE DECIDES QUESTION

Rule 20.01. The President of the Senate shall decide all questions not provided for by the standing Rules of Order of the Senate and Joint Rules of Order of both branches of the Legislature, according to parliamentary practice laid down by approved authors. (Former Rules 15 and 50)

Editorial Note

The rulings of the presiding officers of the Senate as shown in the Texas Legislative Manual, the practice in Congress as shown in Hinds' Precedents and in Cannon's Precedents, the practice in the Texas House of Representatives as shown in the Legislative Manual, and the rules and precedents as set forth in Jefferson's Manual, Cleaves' Manual, and the Manual of the United States Senate have been resorted to by the presiding officers of the Senate for guidance in deciding questions of order.

APPEAL TO SENATE

Rule 20.02. The President's ruling is subject to appeal to the entire Senate. (Former Rules 15 and 50)

RULE 21.01

**ARTICLE XXI
ADOPTION OF RULES**

SENATE RULES

Rule 21.01. The Senate shall at the beginning of each Legislative Session adopt temporary or permanent Senate rules by resolution of the Senate. The Senate rules shall be adopted by a majority of the members of the Senate. (Former Rule 32.1)

JOINT RULES

Rule 21.02. The House and Senate may adopt Joint Rules for the two Houses. Joint rules may be adopted by a majority of the members of the Senate. (Former Rule 32.1)

**ARTICLE XXII
SUSPENSION, AMENDMENT, OR RESCISSION OF RULES**

SENATE RULES

Rule 22.01. It shall require a vote of two-thirds of the members present to suspend any rule of the Senate, unless the rules specify a different majority. A majority of the members of the Senate may amend the Rules of the Senate by adoption of a Senate Resolution amending the rules, which resolution has been referred to and reported from a committee as otherwise required by these rules. Rule 16.06 (Former Rule 32) See note to Rule 16.06.

JOINT RULES

Rule 22.02. It shall require a vote of a majority of the members of the Senate to suspend, amend, or rescind the joint rules of the two Houses. Rule 16.07 (Former Rule 32.1)